

NEW "L" STATION
AT FRANKLIN PARK
BEING CONSIDERED

Railroad Commission Recommends Better Accommodations and Officials of Road and City Talk It Over

SEEK AGREEMENT

Transfer Place, Now at Talbot Avenue, Would Be Moved Up the Hill—Central Traffic Point

Establishment of an island station for the surface car lines of the Boston Elevated at Franklin park and the change of the transfer point at Franklin field to the new island station were involved in a conference between the railroad commission, city officials and representatives of the Boston Elevated today.

Agreement between the park and legal departments of the city and the Elevated on the location and maintenance of such a station is expected to be reached at another conference on Aug. 15.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, said conditions are unsatisfactory inasmuch as patrons waiting for cars at this point have to cross the highway to reach the track. The proximity and popularity of the new Franklin park are also points out by Mr. Macleod as factors in the installation of accommodations at the entrance to the park.

Transfers are given in connection with the Franklin field stop at Talbot avenue. These privileges will be moved up the hill and combined with the new station, making it a central point for traffic in either direction.

The preliminary plans include the provision of a shelter such as is now in use at Brookline Village and Coolidge Corner, Brookline, where a canopy and partially enclosed area including seats are combined. The track area would be widened to admit the island station between the in and outward lines and probably outside tracks would be added.

The main line would be used by the through cars while the outside tracks would be for the use of the cars starting from that station. No traveled highway or other tracks would have to be crossed to reach the cars. This point is considered to be a most important one because of the large amount of automobile traffic on Blue Hill avenue.

The transfer privileges, which would be moved to the park, include the present free transfer check from any outward bound car to any other outward bound car at Franklin field. On the inward bound cars from Mattapan a cash passenger is allowed free transfer to any car bound out on Talbot avenue or to any in-town car. The former takes the passenger to Codman or Peabody squares, while the latter permits the transfer holder to board a car for the city running via Humboldt avenue, Columbia road, Blue Hill avenue or Warren street.

A line of cars now starting downtown at Franklin field by way of Humboldt avenue or by Columbia road might be changed so as to make Franklin park the new starting point. The extra morning and evening cars on these lines now leave from Franklin park and would continue to leave from that terminal.

MR. ALMY HEARD
IN RUSSELL CASE

Testimony purporting to show that "Dakota Dan" had no knowledge of the history of the family life of the Russells was brought out by the questioning of Ferdinand B. Almy by Robert W. Nason, attorney for the Russell estate, before Master Gilbert A. A. Pevey at East Cambridge today.

The hearing opened with a continuation of the examination of Mr. Almy by William R. Scharton, counsel for "Dakota Dan."

NORWOOD MAN GETS OUT PAPER
NORWOOD, Mass.—Nomination papers are being circulated for Cornelius M. Callahan of this town as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative in the tenth Norfolk district.

It is quite likely that the Monitor every day has some item or article which could be called to the attention of some friend who seldom if ever would otherwise see the leading example of clean journalism. Isn't there something in today's Monitor you can mark for a nearby or distant friend?

CREWS OF THREE
REVENUE CUTTERS
MARK ANNIVERSARY

Officers and men of the Gresham, Capt. S. B. Winram, the Androscoggin, Capt. George M. Daniels and the Itaska, Capt. W. E. V. Jacobs are today celebrating the founding of the United States revenue cutter service in Boston harbor. The service was founded 122 years ago yesterday; the circumstance is being celebrated jointly by the three vessels. The ships were adorned with flags and looked gay when Captain Winram mustered the crews and read a descriptive paper of the service to the company.

Boat races were held by the crews of all vessels and when the races neared a finish the whistles of the cutters were blown loudly to urge on the winners. The Androscoggin and the Itaska held a five-oar race in whaleboats, and the former won by a boat length. Two crews of cadets, the starboard and port watches of the Itaska held a five-oar race in small barges which resulted in a win for the starboard men by two lengths. A race also was held between the fireroom men of the Androscoggin and Gresham, contestants using shovels for oars and racing in dinghies. The Gresham crew won by two lengths.

Trophies were presented to the winners. The Gresham crew challenged the crews of the other boats to a race, but terms could not be arranged. After the exercises the men were given shore leave. A special dinner was given the crews on board the boats. Lieut. W. H. Munter of the Itaska started the races.

The revenue service has developed from the days of the old sailing vessels until now when they have the modern steel ships equipped for fighting. The crews have infantry drills, gun practice, target practice, boat drills and landing parties, and have training on shore whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Since the establishment of the service thousands have been rescued and millions of dollars' worth of property have been salvaged by the officers and the men of the revenue cutters.

CARMEN ANTICIPATE
WORD OF HOW THEY
WILL BE TAKEN BACK

Decision by the state board of arbitration and conciliation as to how and when the carmen shall go back to work is expected early Tuesday, when the members sit. Meanwhile the men are continuing to join the union at the rate of 100 a day or more. It is said that all but 37 of the men at the East Boston car barns are now enrolled.

A meeting of the striking carmen has been called for this evening at Unity hall, Codman square, Dorchester. Fred Fay, organizer, and James H. Vahey will speak. "Loyal" men of divisions 1 and 3 have been invited to attend. Today 150 "loyal" men of the Forest Hills, Grove Hall and Dorchester car barns applied for membership in the union, according to officials of division 1.

Dozens of the carmen who have been out applied at the operating office of the Elevated today for licenses to run cars. No details of the conclusions of the arbitration board, however, could be gained today.

Impromptu meetings in the interest of the union are being held in all the districts daily, and it is said the men who refused to leave the cars at the time of the strike are joining in large numbers. A rule has been adopted that no man who has been hired to take the places of the men who were out shall be admitted to the union.

MR. CRANE NOT SELECTED

NEW YORK—It became known today that reports to the effect that Charles R. Crane of Chicago would be treasurer of the Democratic committee were baseless. It was said that Mr. Crane was not the man selected by Governor Wilson and that the appointment would be made public very soon.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT
OF CONGRESS SOUGHT
IN HARMONY EFFORTS

Leaders in Both Parties Now Hope to Reach End of Present Session by Middle of the Month

MANY DEADLOCKS

President to Veto Tariff Bills According to Forecasters Who Say Situation Soon Will Be Forgotten

WASHINGTON—Not since the Cleveland administration until now has the country had a Congress which was divided politically, and therefore inclined to move slowly. The deadlocks between the two houses over important bills have been more numerous this year, however, than in the time of Cleveland, and the delays of legislation more marked. But for the pending campaign the differences of opinion would have been composed long ago, and Congress adjourned. As it is, adjournment may come by Aug. 10 or 15, and it may run along until toward the latter part of the month, this depending upon how things go this week. Efforts are being made to harmonize matters for a quick finish.

The tariff situation as developed during the past week is about as follows, as nearly as can now be seen: The President will veto all tariff bills reaching him, excepting possibly the sugar bill. He also will veto the excise bill. He will veto the steel bill because the tariff board has not furnished any data regarding the steel schedule. He will veto the wool bill because in his opinion the rates are too low, and because the bill places the duties on an ad-valorem and not on a specific duty basis. He will veto the excise bill because in reality it is an income tax, and an income tax amendment to the constitution is now in process of being ratified by the states. The President believes Congress should await ratification before legislating on this subject.

The cotton bill will be vetoed, assuming that it also can be put through both houses, because its rates do not conform to the figures of the tariff board. The President may sign the sugar bill because it shows a reduction of 30 cents a hundred pounds from a duty of \$1.90. The net loss in revenue would amount to about \$5,500,000 a year. The alignment formed by the Democrats and progressive Republicans of the Senate last week, making possible the passage of tariff bills, is similar to that of the session of last summer.

A good many well informed and broad-minded public men are saying that it really makes little difference what Congress does at this session on the tariff, or what the action of the President. Everybody knows, say these men, that the two parties are pretty evenly divided in Congress, and that the issue is not between certain measures and methods, but between protection and a tariff for revenue; that a Republican President cannot be expected to sign bills that fail to recognize the principle of

(Continued on page four, column five)

LINE OF CAPE BOATS
TO START TRIPS SOON
ANTICIPATING CANAL

By Sept. 1 it is expected that steamers of the Boston, Plymouth and New Bedford Company, a new corporation, will be plying between Boston and Plymouth. With the opening of the Cape Cod canal they will extend their trips to New Bedford, with stops at Sagamore, Sandwich, Bourne and Buzzards Bay, according to announcement.

The new company, which has just received its certificate of incorporation at the State House, consists of the following: President, Frederick C. Wales; vice-president, Orin E. Spooner; secretary and treasurer, J. Roy has two new steamers, with passenger accommodation of 1500 and freight capacity of 150 tons, now in New York. They will be brought to Boston within a month. They will run between Boston and Plymouth, making two trips daily throughout the year. Another steamer will be put into commission in the autumn, which will run between Plymouth and Provincetown.

Capacious dock property has been leased in Boston and the towns where the steamers will touch, and freight sheds will be built at Provincetown. There will be up-town ticket offices in Boston and special provisions will be made for the handling of excursion parties. Citizens of Plymouth are particularly pleased at the outcome of the project. They believe that the new line will do much toward developing the town. An appeal will be made to the government to develop Plymouth harbor.

Progressive Convention Opens

FOUR OF MEN WHO RETURN FROM STOCKHOLM



From left to right—A. L. Gutterson, T. Gavin, George V. Brown, Oscar L. Hedlund

AMERICAN ATHLETES
ARRIVE IN BOSTON
FROM OLYMPIC GAMES

A. L. Gutterson of Springfield, Vt., a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and winner of the running broad jump at the Olympic games in Stockholm; George V. Brown, athletic manager of the B. A. A., and other participants in the games, returned today on the Leyland liner Canadian, Captain Bullock.

All of the party wore straw hats with a blue band on the front of which was the American shield. The other men were T. Gavin, former trainer of M. C. Murphy; O. L. Hedlund of the Boston A. A. and C. De Mar of North Dorchester. A. A. Hedlund ran in the 1500-meter race while De Mar participated in the marathon.

While returning from Liverpool the party furnished amusement for the passengers on board the ship by exhibitions of rope skipping and other performances nearly every day of the voyage. The party reached Stockholm June 29 on the steamer Finland, and left that place on July 17, sailing from Liverpool on the Canadian July 25.

Col. George B. Billings, immigration commissioner, and connected with local athletics, facilitated the passing of the men through the immigration lines and also assisted as much as possible the examination of the men's baggage on the dock.

Messrs. Brown, Gutterson, Gavin and Hedlund went to the Boston Athletic Clubhouse for breakfast. All of the party were enthusiastic over the games and the way they were handled. They said that the Swedish people treated the American athletes with the greatest consideration and did everything possible to make their stop a pleasant one.

Messrs. Gutterson and Hedlund announced that they would take part in the Elks' carnival at Feawary park next Saturday. Hedlund will run in the 1500-meter race and try to break his own record at a mile. He said that if he did succeed, he would retire from athletics. Both of these athletes said that the only disappointment the American team had at Stockholm was the loss of the 1500-meter run. They attributed the defeat to the fact that American runners did not pay enough attention to Jackson.

Mr. Gutterson left the city on the 11 o'clock train for Bellows Falls, Vt., where he was met by a party in automobiles and escorted to Springfield, Vt., his native town, where a reception awaited him. The official welcome was to be held in the town square and G. P. Benton, president of the University of Vermont, and several other men were to make speeches. He will return to Boston Friday. Before leaving Boston he said that he would take part in the national A. U. championships, and hopes to make a new world's record in the broad jump.

CHAMBER ENDS AFTER SULTAN'S ORDER

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—To escape forcible dissolution by the Sultan's troops the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of lack of confidence in the cabinet today and adjourned without date. The Sultan had ordered Parliament dissolved today.

The moment the decree was read in the chamber Djavid Bey rose and denounced the government's tyranny. He declared the chamber would resist. The Young Turks deputies loudly applauded. Troops surrounded the Parliament house awaiting orders to clear it by force.

A declaration of hostilities between Turkey and Montenegro is considered possible. Montenegrians are coming across the frontier into Albania to help the rebels against the Turkish troops. The

BAY STATE MEN MEET
BEFORE CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Delegates from the New England states to the Progressive convention met today at their headquarters at the La Salle hotel for the purpose of organizing and choosing members to serve on convention committees. Matthew Hale of Boston and Judge Foster of Maine are being boomed to head the delegation.

To fill a number of vacancies in the delegation from Massachusetts substitute delegates were chosen soon after their arrival Sunday afternoon. Those chosen were Mrs. Elizabeth Towne of Holyoke, Mrs. Richard Washburn Child of Cohasset, Miss Helen Temple Cook of Wellesley, Miss Eleanor Garrison of Boston, J. L. Larson of Quincy, W. L. Towne of Holyoke and H. P. Haines of Malden.

On arriving in Chicago the New England delegates were met by Matthew Hale, who had preceded his associates and had borrowed the California delegation band to escort them to their headquarters. A parade was formed, each of the delegates wearing the official "bandanna" handkerchief.

During the trip westward Sunday services were held in the observation car, Miss Helen Temple Cook officiating. Following prayer brief remarks were made on subjects of a religious and political nature by Judge Foster of Maine, former Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, General Rennie of New Hampshire and Frank Morrill of Norwood, Mass.

Complete satisfaction was expressed today by the officials of the Boston Protective department after the test of the new 90-horse gasoline fire apparatus. As a final test the car was driven with its one and one quarter load of fire-fighting equipment, and a crew of 10 men up Parker hill, Roxbury, the hardest hill the department is called on to ascend. The car went up easily, and at good speed.

The first test was made in the insurance district. For half an hour the machine was tried out in Liberty square while hundreds of underwriters looked on. The machine made 45 miles an hour in the speed test.

Officiating at the test were Superintendent Samuel Abbott, Lieut. James Lane of Protective 1 and Lieut. James Seely of Protective 3. The new machine is now installed in No. 3 house, Roxbury. The old No. 3 will be kept as a reserve machine. Instead of clinging to various parts of the machine, the crew of the new protective auto have two comfortable straw settees.

ACCEPTS HANFORD
RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON—President Taft this afternoon accepted the resignation of Judge Hanford of Seattle, who resigned while a House committee was investigating impeachment charges against him. Judge Hanford's resignation was transmitted to the White House by telegraph several weeks ago. Later the judge sent a formal letter which has not yet been made public. The President withheld his acceptance until he had conferred with the sub-committee which heard the charges against the judge.

CHAMBER ENDS AFTER SULTAN'S ORDER

(By the United Press)

MONTENEGRO—Albanians combined are following up the defeat they administered to the Turks on Saturday. The Turks are retreating southward, fighting, and reinforcements have been sent to them.

NEW YORK—A Cetinje, Montenegro, cable despatch to the New York Sun says that reports of serious fighting at Mojho-vatz, on the Turkish-Montenegrin frontier have reached here.

It is stated that the Turks recently put up earthworks on the Montenegro side, whereupon the Montenegro troops were posted opposite the works and a protest was sent to the Turkish legation here. There was no disturbance until the Turks fired upon the Montenegrians, slaying two of them. Then the Montenegro troops, supported by the civilian population, made a furious attack on the Turks. The fighting was kept up during the day, ending with the Montenegrians successfully storming the Turkish position, capturing the earthworks and destroying a Turkish blockhouse.

Fifty Turks and a dozen Montenegrians were slain.

(By the United Press)

ROME—Peace between Italy and Turkey was reported near today up to the time the news was received of the dissolution of Parliament in Constantinople, indicating the final overthrow of the Young Turks. Developments may wholly change the situation. Civil war in Turkey is considered imminent.

NEW PARTY'S FIRST
NATIONAL MEETING
CALLED TO ORDER

Senator Dixon Speaks Briefly Before Introducing Senator Beveridge as the Temporary Chairman

CONTESTS SETTLED

Colonel Roosevelt Arrives at Chicago Where He Is Greeted by About 5000 Persons Who Cheer Him

CHICAGO—"To make human living easier, to free the hands of honest business, to make trade and commerce sound and steady, to protect womanhood, save children and restore the dignity of manhood—these are the tasks we must do."

With these words a feature of his address, former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana struck the keynote of the first national convention of the new Progressive party shortly after Senator Dixon of Montana called it to order at 12:45 this afternoon. Colonel Roosevelt and his party arrived here on the Twentieth Century Limited at 8:55 this morning.

About 5000 persons filled the station and crowded the streets just outside. The colonel was cheered as he passed through the station and when he stepped onto the sidewalk to get in an automobile to go to the Congress hotel.

Among the progressives with him were Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Wilmarth, Harold F. McCormick, Col. Chauncey Dewey and Laverne W. Noyes of Chicago; George W. Perkins of New York, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, Virgil Kellogg of Indiana, Gifford Pinchot, Amos Pinchot, James R. Garfield, W. A. Prendergast of New York; Wilson M. Gould of New York and George Maniester, secretary of the New York state committee.

In the crowd which welcomed Colonel Roosevelt at the La Salle street station were many women wearing "Votes for Women" badges. Colonel Roosevelt and Col. Chauncey Dewey led a parade of automobiles to the Congress hotel.

In arranging the trip from the station the committee stole a march on the crowd by taking their leader through a side entrance into an automobile. The machine went to Michigan avenue and thence to the hotel.

Standing in the automobile he made a short speech to the crowd in front of the hotel in which he said that by the first of November the ticket which was nominated here six weeks ago will no longer be a factor in the contest. The colonel went to headquarters arranged for him.

There was practically no crowd about the doors when they were opened at 11 o'clock. The majority of the state delegations were holding meetings in the hotels and there were few spectators ready to enter.

The hall was decorated in red, white and blue bunting. Pictures of Washington, Lincoln and Jefferson were arranged above the stage. A big picture of Colonel Roosevelt was draped in the rear end of the hall directly under the bandstand. Otherwise the arrangements were about the same as for the Republican convention.

While the delegates and spectators were filing into their seats the New York delegation held a caucus at which it placed the new party in the Empire state squarely on record against any fusion. The meeting was an adjourned state convention held over from last year's Buffalo meeting and the resolution adopted declared that no person should be nominated for executive or legislative office in New York who was not already enrolled in the Progressive party. A motion

(Continued on page four, column one)

HENLEY AT FORE
RIVER FOR REPAIR
OF PORT TURBINE

QUINCY, Mass.—Lying at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company today the torpedo boat destroyer Henley, which has just returned from Rockland, Me. will not resume the tests for about 10 days. During a 10 hours' run at a speed of 25 knots, her port turbine went out of commission, and it will take two or three days to locate the cause. Repairs will then begin immediately.

"So far the test has been satisfactory," said F. S. Maquarrie, secretary at the yard, "but the test will have to be completed before the trial boat submits its report."

F. O. Wellington, assistant to the president of the company, had charge of operations; R. L. Rubbler, was chief engineer with James F. Hayes, assisting, and the others on the vessel were the members of the board of inspection of the navy department.

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CANAL ZONE CENSUS SHOWS POPULATION INCREASED TO 62,810

Total Enumeration Reveals Presence of 71,682 in the Belt of Whom 8661 Reside in Outside Districts

GAIN IS 12,807

ANCON, C. Z.—Work of enumeration in connection with the Canal Zone census was begun on Feb. 1, 1912, and concluded on March 31. It was in charge of the department of civil administration of Edward W. Koch, an expert from the bureau of the census at Washington, and C. L. Luedtke, assistant chief clerk of the department of civil administration.

The total number of persons enumerated was 71,682, of whom 8661 were employees of the canal commission and the Panama Railroad Company, and 211 of contractors, who, while employed in the zone, resided in Panama and Colon. Which placed the total population of the Canal Zone, embracing the territorial scope above described, at 62,810. Of that number, 19,413 were white; 31,525 were negroes; 10,323 were mixed; 516 Chinese and five Japanese; 378 were Hindus, and two were Filipinos. There were also 618 persons reported as Indians.

The last census of the Canal Zone, prior to this, was taken as of June 23, 1908. The population of the zone at that time was reported at 50,003, so in the interval since then there has been an apparent gain of 12,807 inhabitants.

Classified by citizenship, Great Britain leads in the present census, with 30,859; United States, second, with 11,850. Of the 11,850 American citizens, 9,770 were natives of the United States.

The report shows that the total number of employees of the canal commission and the Panama railroad at the time of the enumeration was 41,174, of whom 32,513 resided in the canal zone, and 8661 in Panama and Colon. The number employed by the canal commission was 33,241; by the Panama railroad, 7933.

The population not included in the towns was placed at 11,677, which, distributed by administrative districts was, as follows: Ancon, 1057; Empire, 4821; Gorgona, 4428, and Cristobal, 1371. The population, outside of the settlements located in the territory contiguous to the canal and railroad, was approximately 5000. The total number of persons reported as having arrived in the Canal Zone, prior to Feb. 26, 1904, which was the date of the ratification of the treaty with Panama, was 8063.

Gatun, which includes the native settlement of New Gatun, is shown to be the largest Canal Zone settlement, with Empire a close second; Cristobal, third; Gorgona, fourth, and Paraiso, fifth.

ATTACK \$500,000,000 TITLE
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—B. D. Townsend, special attorney for the department of justice in the government's suit against Southern Pacific land titles in California and Arizona, opened an office here recently preparatory to filing a suit at Los Angeles attacking the title of the railroad company and Kern Trading & Oil Company, one of its subsidiary corporations to 150,000 acres of oil lands, estimated worth \$500,000,000.

CHICAGO CARMEN FOR PEACE
CHICAGO—"We believe in peace, but are prepared for a struggle," said W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees, in an address Sunday before the Chicago Federation of Labor. It outlined the position of 10,000 street railway employees who threaten to strike unless their demands for increased wages and improved working conditions are granted.

SEARCHLIGHT NOT COMPULSORY
LONDON—The Daily Chronicle says the advisory committee of the Board of Trade, which has been considering questions arising out of the Titanic wreck, has reported against making the use of searchlights compulsory aboard merchant vessels.

GRAND TRUNK TO PUSH PLANS
NEW YORK—Plans for the Grand Trunk extension to Providence and Boston are soon to be pushed, according to A. W. Smithers, an official of the Grand Trunk, who arrived here Sunday on the Lusitania.

POSTER TRUST IS MADE DEFENDANT IN FEDERAL SUIT

CHICAGO—Suit for dissolution of the Associated Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada, who have been succeeded by the Posting Advertising Association, was filed in the United States district court on Saturday.

Among the defendants are Edward C. Donnelly, Boston; J. J. Flynn, Lawrence; Ivan B. Nordham Company, Henry P. Wall, Riverbank court, Cambridge.

The following methods are charged against the defendants: That members of the association have been prevented from accepting national work from advertisers patronizing non-members;

That the association has furnished funds to its members to buy competing plants; that members have been prohibited from engaging in business in opposition to any other member; that a minimum scale of prices for posting national work has been provided;

That members are obliged to contract for all national work through the solicitors licensed by the association, and that these solicitors pay a license fee of \$1000 and receive a commission of 16-23 per cent, which is increased on advertising for three consecutive months or longer.

The suit presents a new point in anti-trust litigation. While the act of posting bills in itself is local, the government maintains that it is part of an interstate transaction to which there are three parties—the advertiser, the lithographer and the bill-poster.

COMMERCE CHAMBER OF U. S. SWELLED BY NEW ENGLAND BOARDS

WASHINGTON—The Chamber of Commerce with 4609 members; the Massachusetts State Board of Trade with 88 members; and the New England Shoe and Leather Association with 275 members of Boston, Mass.; the Board of Trade of Everett, Mass. with 240 members; the Board of Trade of New Bedford, Mass. with 185 members; and the Board of Trade of Springfield, Mass., with 1150 members have now been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Though the national chamber was organized as recently as April 22, more than 77,000 business men of the nation are now affiliated with it through 102 different organizations covering 20 individual states and the Hawaiian islands. The Chamber of Commerce of Alexandria, Va., with 52 members, is the smallest local organization that has so far joined; the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., with 4609 members, is the greatest.

The National Association of Glue and Gelatin Manufacturers of New York, with 36 members, is the smallest national body that has so far become affiliated. The next in size is the United States Potters Association with 36 members.

The detail work of the National Chamber is being carried on by the following men: General secretary, Elliott H. Goodwin, formerly secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League; field secretary, Edward F. Trafz, formerly advertising counselor to the Painted Display Advertising Association of the United States; assistant secretary, D. A. Skinner, formerly assistant chief, bureau of manufactures, department of commerce and labor; chief of editorial division and editor of the Nation's Business, G. Grosvenor Dawe, formerly managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress.

PLANTED 700,000 BASS

INDIANAPOLIS—According to an estimate made by George W. Miles, state fish and game commissioner, who has returned from an inspection of the fish hatcheries of the state, about 700,000 bass "fingerlings," or fish the length of a finger, have been taken from the hatcheries this year and placed in the lakes and streams of the state. Under proper conditions these fish will be of length and weight for catching at the end of two years.

ALLEGED SPIES ARRESTED

KIEL, Germany—Following the arrest at Eckenforde of five Englishmen just landed from Copenhagen and suspected of spying, a German sergeant, a corporal and a private were arrested today accused of furnishing military information to England and France.

DAY SQUARE IS ONE OF BOSTON'S MOST SPACIOUS PUBLIC DISTRICTS



Public squares of a city always form centers of interest in the municipality. Here several thoroughfares radiate into different sections of the city, with their differing kinds of businesses and resident districts. Here, too, will usually be found examples of the finest architecture that the community possesses.

Squares are likely to be busy spots, however quiet a section of the city they are in, for here the streams of traffic cross; there is a gathering of interests, momentary fusion of action, then a redistribution of the teams, automobiles, street cars and pedestrians.

Historical associations cluster around squares in Boston. Hardly one in the downtown business district, in Charlestown, Roxbury and Dorchester—all the older parts of the city—possesses a fascinating history, a history that had to do with the freeing of the colonies and the establishment of the nation.

Again, squares are way marks in the civic development of a city. However

many changes may take place in an important square, there always remain several visible links with the past, examples of the advanced methods of building of each of the last five decades or sometimes more.

Squares, too, show the care given by the city to convenience and pleasure its citizens, in the preservation of every possible grass plot, the conservation of the trees, many of which were respectable saplings at the time the Back Bay was a marsh, mecca of anglers for founders and owners, and Columbus avenue was the Commonwealth avenue of today.

The significance of squares is a topic worthy the powers of an essayist of Charles Lamb's kind. Believing that it would be of interest to contemplate, for a time, the public squares of Boston, The Christian Science Monitor today begins a series of photographs of the centers of traffic with a view of Day square, East Boston.

The element of this square that first

appeals is the commendable spaciousness. It appears as though this square could take care of all the traffic that could pass through it. It has often proved a good place for the formation of parades, and has been the scene of many commercial proceedings that are still remembered in East Boston.

To the left is an "island," as they are called in Paris, where these little spots were first placed in the middle of all the broad boulevards to form vantage spots from which the pedestrians could watch their opportunities to thread their way to the opposite curb through the stream of carriages and bicycles.

On the side of the island is set a drinking trough. This is the feature of public squares most popular with the horses, as well as with the owner of the occasional automobile steamer, who finds he has not quite enough water to get him back to the city, so stops just before going to the ferry and replenishes his boiler.

LOUISIANA LANDS ARE TAKEN OFF MARKET

BATON ROUGE, La.—In order to prevent speculators from grabbing the land the state has left, under authority of the last act of the General Assembly of 1912, Governor Hall has addressed a letter to Fred Grace, register of the state land office, directing that he withdraw from public sale about 13,000 acres of land, being all of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the parishes of Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Bossier and Webster.

Governor Hall said that he was of the opinion that these lands were more valuable for mineral than for any other purpose.

Several citizens called at the executive offices and represented to the Governor that there were indications of oil on some of these lands, and that plans were being quietly developed for the purpose of securing these lands from the state.

On this showing the Governor had them taken off the market, as he was authorized to do by the Butler resolution, which provides that the Governor can withdraw state lands from public sale and arrange for the lease of the minerals on these lands.

KING OF DENMARK OPENS PARK FROM DANISH-AMERICANS
(By the United Press)
AARHUS, Denmark—In the presence of thousands of Danes and Danish-Americans King Christian formally opened today the new national park in Jutland presented by the Danish-Americans Association to the homeland. The King spoke warmly of the many ties which bind America and Denmark together.

His majesty's speech was followed by addresses by the American minister, Mr. Egan; Count Carl von Moltke, who represents Denmark in Washington; Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, who presented the deed to the park to King Christian on Sunday, and several others. Then the Danish and American flags were hoisted amid cheering.

AVIATION IN CHINESE ARMY
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Tom Gun, Chinese aviator, has started for China, where he will establish an aviation branch of the Chinese army. Prominent Chinese merchants of Los Angeles and San Francisco are said to be behind him in his undertaking. With Mr. Gun went a new biplane which will be used as a model.

RANDOLPH, ME., HOTEL BURNED
RANDOLPH, Me.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the American house on Water street. The loss was \$17,000.

BAY STATE MILITIA PREPARED TO START FOR WAR MANEUVERS

Everything is in readiness for the departure of the Massachusetts troops to Connecticut next Sunday for the extensive joint army and militia maneuvers. Nearly 400 Massachusetts men will take part in the war game and these will leave next Sunday, the men of the ninth and fifth infantry regiments entraining at the South station, the sixth regiment at South Framingham and the second at Springfield.

Orders for the movement of the ninth have not yet been issued, but the other regiments have received them.

Lieut.-Col. Willis W. Stover, who is to command the fifth infantry in the absence of Col. Frank F. Cutting, who is on leave in Europe, has issued regimental orders. It is directed that the commanding officer and staff will leave with the third battalion, Major Whitney commanding, made up of companies A, L, E and G, on the first train section, leaving the South station at 8 a. m. Sunday.

The second battalion, Maj. Francis Meredith, Jr., made up of companies B, H, C and F, will entrain at the South station at 8:10 a. m.

The first battalion, Maj. W. C. Butler commanding, with two companies, M and K, will occupy the third section and will leave at 10 a. m., stopping at Attleboro for the local company and company D of Plymouth.

A two days' tour of duty by company A and company I of the ninth regiment, M. V. M., was completed late Sunday afternoon at the farm of Lieut. Francis J. O'Kane, Wellesley Hills. The tour was a voluntary one and included the solving of problems of attack and defense.

THREE PERSONS FLY CHANNEL
NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that a Will Moorhouse, with his wife and a Daily Telegraph correspondent, flew from Douai, France, across the channel to Ashford, Kent, approximating 140 miles, in less than two hours. This is the first time an aeroplane carrying three persons has crossed the channel.

URGES DIRECT BUYING TO CUT COST OF FOOD

NEW YORK—Having investigated conditions of the supply, marketing and distribution of food to the consumer in New York city and the other chief centers of population in New York state, the committee on markets, prices and costs, the special sub-division of the state food investigating commission, has reached the conclusion that the large retail unit or food department store buying direct, receiving direct and selling direct is the best economic type in point of efficiency, minimum of waste, satisfactory distribution and due rewards for management and capital.

Toward the development of such stores the committee believes retailers, wholesalers and private organizations should move. To compensate for the comparative neglect which the municipal interest of marketing has suffered in comparison with those of transportation, police, streets, docks, water and others, the committee recommends that the charters of the various cities of the state be amended so as to provide for a department of markets charged with the economic and sanitary supervision of food supplies used in the municipalities.

The testimony taken at the hearings, the committee thinks, shows that this addition of about 35 per cent to the price occurs, chiefly through cost of handling and not by profits. In fact, the evidence showed that the smaller retailers are barely making wages, the corner groceries being generally a mere means of gaining a family livelihood.

LAST REHEARSALS FOR MARBLEHEAD PAGEANT ARE HELD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Final rehearsals are being held today of the pageant picturing the history of Marblehead, "From Kingdom to Colony," to be held in a tent at Clifton by the Marblehead Historical Society Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday afternoon.

Marblehead people compose the cast, about 300 assuming the various characters in the several tableaux arranged by Mrs. Marie J. Morgan and staged by George Lowell Tracy of Boston, who is also musical director.

Stirring episodes that will be pictured are the departure of the colonists from the mother country, and crises in the revolution, in which Marblehead played a large part.

The pageant was undertaken to raise money to cancel the mortgage debt of \$1500 on its building, which was formerly the colonial home of Col. Jeremiah Lee, a Revolutionary patriot. The building was built in 1768, the material being brought from England. It was bought by the society two years ago.

Besides the drama, there will be floats representing "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "The Ship of State," "Pocahontas and Capt. John Smith" and "The Boston Tea Party." Other features will include singing by a large chorus, the maypole and dances, including the minuet.

The committee in charge comprise Miss Lizzie B. Brown, Benjamin J. Lindsay, Mrs. Marie J. Morgan, Mrs. William E. Pritchard and William I. Proctor.

TO USE BIPLANES IN N. Y. WAR GAME

WASHINGTON—Three aeroplanes will assist the regulars and militia in their attack on New York city. They will be shipped from the army aviation school at College park this week to Connecticut, for use in the maneuvers of the regular army and the militia of Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, which begins Aug. 10.

It was first planned to ship the new Burgess-Wright war biplane which is being tried out at Marblehead, Mass., by Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland and Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, but as the new machine has not passed the government altitude test it was decided to ship the Burgess from College park.

SARDINE SUPPLY REPORTED SHORT

EASTPORT, Me.—Because the herring schools did not visit the coast of Maine as often as usual this year there is a shortage of the canning supply which may, it is said by canners, send up the price of sardines in 1913. The canners usually close the season with a supply of 2,000,000 cases in stock, but this year, even with the 400,000 cases carried over, there appears little prospect of securing the normal product.

METAL OUTPUT OF COLORADO SHOWS \$1,255,661 DECREASE

WASHINGTON—The value of the output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc recovered from placers, gold-silver bullion, and from ore sold or treated in 1911, from Colorado mines, according to Charles W. Henderson, of the United States geological survey, was \$32,418,218, as compared with \$33,673,879 in 1910, a decrease in value for 1911 of \$1,255,661. These figures are compiled and tabulated strictly as a mine report and with reference to the locality of each individual mine, and not with reference to the locality of the shipping point of the product.

The production of gold showed a decrease in value of \$1,305,083; the output of silver, a decrease of \$710,194 in value; the production of copper, a decrease of \$58,600 in value; and the production of lead, a decrease of \$211,508 in value. The output of zinc (figured as spelter and zinc in zinc oxide) showed an increase of \$1,229,784 in value.

Cripple Creek, supplied 56 per cent of the total gold yield of the state with an output of \$10,562,433, as compared with \$11,002,353 in 1910. Conditions in the Cripple Creek district were much the same in 1911 as in 1910, for the subsidence of water through the Roosevelt tunnel was so slow that it was not possible to increase operations. At the close of the year, after the tunnel had been driven farther, the water drained more rapidly. The gold yield from the San Juan and Ouray counties contributing chiefly to the decrease. Counties showing an increased output of gold were Boulder, Costilla, Gilpin, and Mineral. The placer output of gold was \$310,759, a decrease of \$73,706 from the output for 1910.

Leadville (Lake county) continued to be the chief silver district, with an output of 3,007,296 ounces, which represents 41 per cent of the state yield. There were notable decreases in production of silver in La Plata, Mineral, San Juan, and San Miguel counties. Notable increases in output of silver were shown in Eagle, Gilpin, Ouray, and Summit counties. The chief silver-producing counties in Colorado in 1911 were Lake, San Miguel, Mineral, Ouray, Pitkin, Clear Creek, San Juan, and Gilpin, in the order named; these counties combined furnished 90 per cent of the total state production.

\$345,598 IN MONEY ORDERS SENT OUT OF CANAL ZONE IN MONTH

ANCON, C. Z.—The total amount of money orders issued in the Canal Zone during the month of June was \$345,598.43, of which \$279,382.95 was payable in the United States, \$65,555.28 in the Canal Zone, \$644.70 in Martinique, and \$35.50 in Costa Rica. The number of orders issued was 17,146, and the average value was \$20.15. Money order fees amounted to \$1687.96, and the amount paid and repaid was \$86,638.90. Postal sales amounted to \$7374, and newspaper postage to \$1470.

Revenue collections during the month of June were as follows: Bicycle and chauffeur licenses, \$53; motor vehicle licenses, \$1026; steamboat inspection, \$70; and taxes, licenses, etc., \$35,504.35; total \$36,653.35.

TAFTS LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS
MINNEAPOLIS—Miss Helen Taft and Robert Taft, son and daughter of President and Mrs. Taft, left Sunday night for Glacier National park. Accompanying the party were Mrs. George E. Vincent, her daughter Isabel and Miss Martha Bowers.

FIRST MAIL BOAT IN WEEKS

NEW YORK—Arrival of the 'Savoie' on Sunday was the first appearance of a mail steamer of the French line in these waters in six weeks. Strikes, now settled, along the French waterfront interrupted transatlantic trade.

RAISIN BREAD
Is more wholesome and nutritious when made from Franklin's Entire Wheat Flour. Good food for children. Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston.

BOOKS ON FARMING AND GARDENING. W. B. Clarke Co. 20 & 22 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World :: Wright Defeats Jones

BOSTON'S SCHEDULE IS THE HARDEST OF AMERICAN LEADERS

Has to Play Cleveland and Detroit While Washington and Athletics Face St. Louis and Chicago

NEW YORK FASTER

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	1911
Boston	49	32	.606	325
Washington	43	38	.529	324
Philadelphia	38	41	.480	320
Chicago	30	48	.311	295
Detroit	29	52	.356	296
Cleveland	25	55	.309	280
New York	22	64	.253	265
St. Louis	21	68	.235	256

RESULTS SATURDAY
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Detroit 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 4.
New York 2, Chicago 1.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 8, Cleveland 6.
Washington 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 4, New York 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Detroit.

Interest in the race for the championship pennant of the American league for 1912 continues to center around the Boston, Washington and Philadelphia teams, with Boston gaining more and more favor among the close followers of this league. The margin of games between these three clubs is still so small that a complete change in their present positions is easily possible and those who have watched the Athletics finish during the past two or three seasons are still refusing to consider them as absolutely out of the running for first place.

This week and next will find the Philadelphia and Washington teams having rather the better of Boston so far as the schedule is concerned. The Athletics are meeting St. Louis the first four days and will follow this up with four days at Chicago, the two weakest teams in the West at the present time. Washington will have these same clubs to play, but will meet them in reverse order.

During this time the Boston players will be called upon to play Cleveland and Detroit, the hardest teams in the West from which to take cleanups, and it looks as if that is what they will have to do if they are to maintain their present lead over Washington.

New York will have the same teams to face as Boston and if they get an even break they will do very well. The work of the New York players since they were talked to by President Johnson of the league has shown a remarkable change, and they have gone from minor league form to promising major league timber.

MANY ENTRIES FOR NATIONAL ROWING EVENTS

NEW YORK—Twenty-two rowing clubs of the United States and Canada will compete in fortieth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on Peoria lake, at Peoria, Ill., next Friday and Saturday, according to the official list of entries announced by Secretary F. R. Fortmyer.

Eight eastern clubs will send representatives in the small boat events, but the entry list shows no eight-oared crew entered from the East this year.

The St. Louis clubs, with 17 entries among them, and the Winnipeg Rowing Club, with entries in eight of the 12 events, figure most prominently in the line-up. The championship single scull event will be between E. B. Butler of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto and F. H. Sheppard of the Harlem Rowing Club of New York.

The entry of Constance S. Titus, who won the championship in 1906 was erased from the list at the last moment.

MONITOR WINS PLAYOFF GAME

NEWSPAPER LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	1911
Transcript	5	1	.833	1
Globe	4	2	.667	2
Monitor	3	3	.500	3
American	2	4	.333	4
Herald	1	5	.167	5
Post	0	6	.000	6

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team will meet the Transcript Thursday afternoon in a game of the Boston Newspaper League. The Transcript is now tied with the Globe for first place in the standing with the Monitor and American tied for third.

The Monitor team defeated the Somerville Independents on the American League grounds Saturday when the 12-inning tie was played off by these two teams. Woodworth pitched for the Monitors and kept the opposing batsmen to five scattered hits and one run, Selbert getting four of the hits and Wilson the other. Patterson held the victors to five hits, but they netted four runs. The game by innings:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Monitor 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 - 4 11 1
Somerville 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 - 1 5 2

Batteries: Woodworth, Edwards and Carlson; Patterson and Harbaugh. Umpires, Armstrong and Sample.

NEW YORK STATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT CRESCENT A. C.

With Leading Singles and Doubles Players Competing, Some Close Competition Is Expected

NEW YORK—Both singles and doubles matches are scheduled for this afternoon in the annual state championship lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club. As most of the leading players in the country are taking part, including the national doubles champions, R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard, and the challengers for the title, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, it is expected that a line can be had on the likely winners in the national tournament at Newport later in the month.

The second, third and fourth round matches played Saturday furnished some excellent tennis. One of the best matches was that between F. C. Inman, a former title holder and H. H. Braly. Inman not only gave a good exhibition of tennis but showed fine sportsmanship in refusing to take advantage of poor umpiring and lining. He won in two sets to one, 6-3; 8-10; 6-2.

There were several other good matches including that between R. N. Williams, Jr., the Pennsylvania state champion, and A. H. Man, Jr., the former Yale captain. Williams won in two sets to one, 7-5; 4-6; 8-6. W. F. Johnson, the former University of Pennsylvania intercollegiate champion, disposed of G. F. Touchard in a three-set match, 6-2; 5-7; 8-6. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round
T. C. Bundy defeated Herbert Wheeler, 6-2, 6-4.
M. E. McLoughlin defeated W. M. Washburn, 6-0, 9-7.

Third Round
T. C. Bundy defeated K. H. Behr, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2.
R. H. Palmer defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6-3, 6-4.
M. E. McLoughlin defeated L. D. Woodbury, 6-3, 6-2.
F. C. Inman defeated H. H. Braly, 6-3, 8-6, 6-2.

Fourth Round
M. E. McLoughlin defeated W. A. Campbell, 6-2, 6-3.
C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated Allen Tobey, 6-2, 6-3.
W. F. Johnson defeated G. F. Touchard, 6-2, 5-7, 8-6.

Final Round
F. C. Inman defeated F. C. Anderson, 6-3, 6-3.
W. M. Hall defeated Louis Graves, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.
R. D. Little defeated Hugh Tallant, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES
First Round
H. F. Rothchild and E. L. Leventritt defeated G. T. Adee and William Morris, 6-3, 6-2.
A. H. Man, Jr., and L. D. Woodbury defeated H. W. Slocum and Seton Porter, 6-4, 14-12.

Second Round
R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard defeated William Miller and partner by default, 6-0, 6-0.
W. L. Pate and R. H. Baggs defeated E. A. Davis and Partner, 6-3, 6-4.

Third Round
C. F. Watson, Jr., and C. R. Leonard defeated S. A. Westfall and H. L. Westfall, 6-1, 6-0.
R. L. Pate and R. H. Baggs defeated R. L. Baggs and Allen Tobey, 6-3, 6-2.

The play yesterday resulted in the elimination of practically every out-of-town player from the championship cup series except Wright. With Jones out of the way, he should not experience any trouble in winning the championship. His most likely opponents are E. Tudor Gross, R. N. Dana and J. O. Ames.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP
Second Round
A. S. Brown, Newport, beat H. W. Ballou, Providence, 6-4, 6-3.

Third Round
Beals C. Wright, Boston, beat J. D. E. Jones, Providence, 6-2, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.
C. R. Branch, Providence, beat H. E. Riley of Pennsylvania by default.
R. N. Dana, Providence, beat Sidney Beals, Boston, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Fourth Round
A. A. Barrows, Providence, beat H. D. Day, Providence, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.
N. P. Hutchinson, Providence, beat G. Fletcher, Providence, 6-2, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1.

GOLD Mallet FOR BIG POLO TROPHY

NEWPORT—A gold polo mallet 30 inches long has been presented to the Westchester Polo Club, to be contested for at the annual Westchester tournaments at the club winning it three times to retain permanent possession.

The trophy was given by R. Livingston Beekman, Arthur Curtis James, Harry Payne Whitney and T. Sufferin Taylor. The names of the winning teams will be engraved on gold plates at the base, and members of the victorious clubs will receive scarves made up of miniature mallets and balls of gold.

CHAIRMAN DAVIS RESIGNS
READING, Mass.—Arthur J. Davis, chairman of the Republican town committee, announced today his resignation as chairman and a member of that committee because he does not favor President Taft for a second term.

MOTOR BOAT CLUB IS AFTER MANY RACERS FOR FINAL CONTESTS

Three American Defenders to Be Selected From Those Taking Part in Elimination Tests at Huntington

MAPLE LEAF FAST

NEW YORK—With the trials which are to be held at Huntington to select the American motor boats that will defend the British international trophy from the British challengers next month only three weeks away, the Motor Boat Club of America is working hard to get together as large a fleet of speed boats as possible. Invitations have been sent out to no less than 150 motor boat clubs in this country, asking the members to take part in these trials.

It is hoped that at least 10 of the fastest boats will be on hand for the races, and the three most consistent performers will be selected. Some enthusiasts say that there are boats almost ready which will make 50 miles an hour and maintain that speed, and the performance of the Maple Leaf IV, indicates that 30 miles an hour will be made in the races.

Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the visiting yachtsmen. There will be dinners and other social features at Huntington, and everything is being done to make the races successful in every way.

The revenue cutters Manhattan and Mohawk will keep the course clear, and the navy department has promised to send some fast torpedo boats, which will act as scouts.

A special chart of the course is to be published, and the committee will assign anchorages for yachtsmen who wish to watch the races from their own boats. Positions will be assigned in order of application, and as a very large fleet will be at Huntington, yacht owners will do well to apply early.

The reported performance of the Maple Leaf IV, in a trial race over a 33-mile course has caused motor boat enthusiasts to do some thinking as to that boat and two others will be the English challengers for the famous trophy. The Maple Leaf IV, made a poor start in her race, but she covered the course at the rate of a little better than 46 statute miles an hour, and this speed was maintained for 33 sea miles, and while her engines were turning about 100 revolutions less than their highest speed.

FINE PROGRAM FOR PRINTERS' BASEBALL WEEK

Nine Cities to Be Represented by Teams in Annual Contest for the Herrmann Trophy

The Boston Union Printers Baseball Association has completed its plans for the fifth annual baseball championship tournament of the National Union Printers Baseball League which is to be held in this city this year. The tournament will last a week beginning Monday, Aug. 19 and ending Saturday, Aug. 24. Ball games will be played every afternoon but Wednesday and many other features have been provided by the committees in charge of the program.

Nine cities will be represented in the baseball series and some great contests are expected. Chicago and Pittsburgh will open the contests on the National League grounds at 1:30 Monday afternoon and these teams will be followed on the same afternoon by Indianapolis and Philadelphia. Tuesday will find Cincinnati meeting Washington and St. Louis playing New York. Boston will play its first game Thursday, meeting one of the winners of the previous days' play.

The teams in the National Printers League are sure to put up some good baseball. The contests in past years have been hard fought and it is expected that this year's fight will be fully up to the standard of the past. The winner of the series will get the Herrmann trophy, donated by President Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, chairman of the national commission.

WATER CARNIVAL AT DORCHESTER
The Municipal A. A. conducts a water carnival at Tensan beach, Dorchester, this afternoon. More than 85 boys and girls will give an exhibition of diving, fancy swimming, and endurance tests. A majority of the girls have acquired a local reputation as expert swimmers and are capable of doing all kinds of stunts in the sea. E. F. Smith, an instructor at the beach, will be in charge of the events.

HOLYOKE LEADER IN NEW PARTY
HOLYOKE, Mass.—Judge John Hildreth of Holyoke, member of the state Republican committee and associate justice of the Holyoke police court, has announced that he is to support Theodore Roosevelt in the coming presidential campaign, and for that reason will refuse to act further on the Republican state committee.

Former Cleveland Pitcher Is Now Doing Fine Work for the Boston Nationals



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston) OTTO HESS

COOPERSTOWN TO MEET BRYN MAWR FOR OPEN TITLE

Large Entry List for Junior Pony Polo Championships on the Grounds of the Point Judith Club

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R.I.—While the final of the open championship between Cooperstown and Bryn Mawr is the most important of the impending events, there is considerable interest in the outcome of the junior championships, which this year has a larger entry than any of the championships. It was only open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 20 goals. No player with a higher handicap than five may take part. The open championship will be a very close contest, and possibly the speediest of the year between Cooperstown and Bryn Mawr. It is common gossip that Cooperstown is the second best team in this country next to Meadowbrook, but on Philadelphia way they make the same assertion regarding Bryn Mawr, so that today's game will be full of excitement.

Originally the junior championship was established in 1900 as a feeder to the senior championship. This year, for the first time, it has been held in advance of the senior, thus upsetting the old idea, and it has received the largest entry of any of the competitions.

Tuesday play will begin for this title with contests between Piping Rock and Back River of Canada and Dedham and Great Neck. On Wednesday Cooperstown plays Bryn Mawr, and then Friday there will be matches in which the Kansas City, Philadelphia Country Club, and Myopia teams will figure. The final will not be decided until Aug. 14, but as Canada, the West, and the best of the eastern clubs are represented the tournament is attracting much attention among polo players.

JENNINGS NOT TO MANAGE BOSTON SAYS MR. GAFFNEY

That Manager Hugh Jennings of the Detroit Americans will not be the manager of the Boston Nationals next year comes from no less an authority than James E. Gaffney, president, treasurer and principal owner of the Boston club. This statement on the part of Mr. Gaffney came as the result of a story published in a New York paper this morning saying that Mr. Jennings would not only be the Boston manager in 1913 but that he would own a substantial block of stock in the club.

After reading the story, Mr. Gaffney, who is in New York, called up the Boston office of the club on the long distance telephone and not only denied the truth of the story, but requested that the denial be made as strong as possible. He says that he does not know Jennings at all and has never talked with him regarding the matter.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN			
AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
	Av.		Av.
Cobb, Detroit...	.425	Zimmerman, Chi.	.374
Speaker, Bos...	.372	Donnelly, Boston	.361
Jackson, Cleve...	.360	Wweeney, Boston	.350
McLennan, Phila.	.345	Meyers, N. Y...	.350
Waller, N. Y...	.344	Doyle, N. Y...	.350
Collins, Phila.	.337	Marsans, Cin.	.340
Pape, Boston...	.333	Crandall, N. Y.	.345
Baker, Phila...	.332	Donlin, Pitts...	.340
Jackson, Phila.	.332	Konetchy, St. L.	.333
Cree, N. Y...	.330	Mensor, Pitts...	.338
Turner, Cleve...	.327	Konetchy, St. L.	.333

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS			
	Runs		Runs
Speaker, Boston	82	Becher, Cin.	77
Cobb, Detroit	81	Doyle, N. Y.	75
Baker, Phila.	80	Parkett, Phila.	72
Waller, N. Y.	77	Carey, Pittsburgh	71
Collins, Phila.	72	Snodgrass, N. Y.	64
Jackson, Phila.	72	Konetchy, St. L.	64
Miller, Wash.	72	Byrne, Pitts.	63
Foster, Wash.	68	Schultz, Chicago	62
Moeller, Wash.	68	Titus, Phila-Bos.	60
Rath, Chicago	68	Zimmerman, Chi.	60

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS			
	S.B.		S.B.
Ellan, Wash.	50	Becher, Cin.	39
Collins, Wash.	39	Doyle, N. Y.	29
Cobb, Detroit.	35	Caray, Pitts.	26
Speaker, Boston.	34	Snodgrass, N. Y.	25
Crawford, Detroit	27	Herzog, N. Y.	25
Zelder, Chicago.	26	Marsans, Cin.	24
Moriarty, Detroit	24	Huganin, St. L.	23
Baker, Phila.	23	Oakes, St. L.	22
Moeller, Wash.	21	Byrne, N. Y.	21
ord, Chicago.	20	Becker, N. Y.	21

WESTERN CLUBS ON LAST FULL WEEK OF EASTERN INVASION

Chief Interest Is Being Taken in the Work of Chicago as New York's Closest Rival—Philadelphia Improving

STANDING TO DATE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	P.C.	1911
New York	41	24	.613	313
Chicago	31	34	.476	292
Pittsburgh	25	38	.396	266
Philadelphia	24	45	.348	258
Cincinnati	23	45	.339	258
St. Louis	23	45	.339	258
Brooklyn	23	45	.339	258
Boston	26	69	.271	221

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 13, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Boston 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

The last full week of the second eastern invasion of the National League championship series of 1912 starts this afternoon with Pittsburgh at New York, Chicago at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Brooklyn and Cincinnati at Boston. Friday will find the teams shifting and the first two games of the last series of this invasion will be begun with Chicago at Boston, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia and St. Louis at New York.

The work of the western teams during the past week has been very good with the exception of Cincinnati and that club has fared badly at the hands of Brooklyn and New York. It is hard to believe that the present Cincinnati team is the same one that made such a brilliant showing at the opening of the league race last April.

Chicago is naturally attracting the most attention at the present time as it now looks as if that was the only team in the league that had any chance of making it interesting for the New York Giants. Manager Chance's men are playing remarkably fine baseball just now and it is fair to be in the race to the very end. Another slump for New York, such as was experienced on the last western trip, would undoubtedly find Chicago pretty near the top if not in first place.

Pittsburgh does not appear to be any longer in the running for the pennant. The team has a number of young players in its lineup that are sure to develop into fast men, but it does not look as if they could be whipped into shape this year. St. Louis has been doing very well of late and bids fair to lead the second division clubs at the end of the season.

Philadelphia has been doing some strong playing during the past month and had it not been for the unfortunate start would undoubtedly be nearer the top by many points. Brooklyn and Boston appear to be hopelessly out of the running. Both of these teams have some fine players, but seem to be unable to get into the winning class. With Manager Kling now in undisputed control of the Boston team, it will be interesting to see what the club will do during the rest of the season.

ATHLETIC NOTES

It is practically certain that Harvard and Cornell will meet next year and the year after in dual track and cross-country meets.

The Dream and Kathemms, the two power boats that raced from Philadelphia to Bermuda, will race home starting next Tuesday. The Dream won the first race.

James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., says that he considers J. G. Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian school all-around athlete, the greatest athlete of the times.

F. A. Martin won the golf championship of Vermont, Saturday, defeating H. K. Kerr in the final, 6 and 5. In the morning Martin made a new record of 68 for the course.

The P. D. Q. II. successfully defended the gold challenge cup of the American Power Boat Association for the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, Saturday, by one point over the Baby Race.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK AT PINES

The invitation of the Progressive party of Massachusetts to Mr. Roosevelt to speak at its outing at the Point of Pines, on August 17 has been accepted according to an announcement from Progressive headquarters. Mr. Roosevelt is expected to deliver his first national campaign speech following the convention in Chicago and to explain and amplify some of the planks of the national platform.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Every one is ready to acknowledge that it is an immense help to have a game with a better player than himself and if the scratch men in our club fail to see the truth of this from our point of view we think them a conceited lot, and have all sorts of ideas as to what we should do if we stood on that idea; how we should have the good of the club so at heart that it would fill us with joy to arrange matches with the men whose handicaps were eight or 10. Nothing like having plenty of promising material for teams, we would say, looking down from our scratch mark; at least this is what we flatter ourselves we would do were we in that position instead of that of the eight or 10 handicapper. The question is what about the beginners and their opinion of us? Is it not on a par with ours and the scratch man. How would it be if once in a while we went out with an 18 handicap man and gave him a game? It would help him a lot, and incidentally it would be good practice for us toward that time when we are to show the world the ideal scratch player.

Another point is that some day the beginner is going to come under the heading of promising material, probably before we have reached the goal of our golfing ambition and he won't forget that we were decent to him in the early days. Now why is it that we play better against some one who beats us, especially one with a good sound style? It is simple enough,—unconscious imitation. A writer in golfing puts the matter clearly and gives some advice worth taking. A little while ago we said the difference between the average player and many of the best golfers was the simplicity and absence of "frills" (to use the vernacular), on the part of the latter. In the following article we have the methods of the amateur contrasted with the professional, and to be Irish, the difference is much the same.

It is the swing which in the majority of cases to any one who knows anything of the game denotes the player. If a man has a good style, with a little good fortune and a lot of practice, he ought to make a player. Of course, there are exceptions, but they only go to prove the rule.

On the other hand, there are some very fine players today who have a style distinctly their own, which if copied by the average man would have disastrous results; but even then there is just that something which makes one appreciate a good player. What it is would be difficult to exactly define. We all know it is just that little professional touch which is hard to imitate, and more difficult to perfect.

A famous professional once said, "You can tell an amateur from a professional by the way he addresses the ball before he hits it."

The professional waggles is short, and the wrist-power is noticed by the firm manner in which the club is waved over the ball before it is hit. It is as if he is preparing his wrists for the strain that is to be put on them. The club is never over-waggled, just once or twice quickly, then round comes the club and away goes the ball.

Now watch the amateur! You will notice his waggles is much more pronounced, and in some cases carried to an extreme, as we who are waiting on the first tee, wondering if the light will last long enough for us to return a card, know to our cost.

Some men tap the ground three or four times, then give a spring at the ball. Others start with the momentum of a pendulum, which gradually decreases as they get ready to drive. Possibly when they have finished these evolutions they come to the conclusion that the tee is on a lumpy spot, make a fresh one and start the whole performance over again.

Some even disdain to waggle at all. They firmly plant their feet on the tee, place their driver at the back of the ball, finish with a terrific impetus, and possibly have a horrible slice or pull.

But the one thing which is most noticeable is the lack of control over the wrists at the preliminary waggles stage, and as a result the wrists are hurriedly brought into action on the up-swing without being prepared for the strain that is to be put upon them, and the result is either poor, or ends with a feeling that the ball did not go off the club as well as it should.

True, if one set out to correct all faults at one sitting temporary retirement from the golfing ranks would be a certainty.

If we go out with a professional, as all players of any standing will admit, we are unconsciously put on our mettle. The fact that we have a man against us hitting them fairly and squarely off the tee every time prompts us to go and do likewise, and what is more, we do so. Without thinking of it, the quick form of address, determined and hardness of hitting are imbedded in us, and by the time we are getting near the clubhouse, if we are fortunate enough to still have a small chance left us and a stroke in hand, we begin to feel that we know what it is to hit a ball well for once in a way.

There is no doubt the man who has a good style—and nothing is prettier to watch—has a better chance of attaining perfection than the man who "does not do it right, but gets there all the same." Perhaps the stylist does not get there so well at first, but he will one of these days, and when he does he will stop there, whereas the awkward

PROGRESSIVE PARTY DELEGATES OPEN PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION

COLONEL ROOSEVELT CHEERED BY 5000 IN STREETS OF CHICAGO

(Continued from page one)

tion to include the judiciary in the anti-fusion motion was defeated 82 to 23.

At 11:47 the Pennsylvania delegates headed by a big "hat in the ring" marched into the hall. The state reports were called. Maryland and Oregon came in singing and then came Kentucky with three negroes in the delegation.

A picturesque touch of color was lent by the bright scarlet and white bandannas which everyone carried in their hands or wore festooned about their hats, their necks or their arms. It was significantly reminiscent of the Allen C. Thurman days.

When the Ohio delegation arrived it became known a full state ticket headed by James R. Garfield as the gubernatorial candidate would be put in the field in the Buckeye state.

California, headed by a big yellow banner made famous during the Republican convention, marched in at 12:12 and paraded through the aisles.

As the seats filled up a Grand Army life and drum corps in uniform, with three big silk flags held by boy scouts took up a position in front of the stage and rattled out some war tunes. At this time the galleries were only about one third full but nearly all of the seats on the floor were filled.

Because many of the women delegates were listed only under their initials, even the secretary of the convention declared that he did not know how many women there were. It was known that there were not less than 20 women regularly elected and in several instances some of the delegates had brought their wives along and they proudly wore delegate badges and were much in evidence in the section reserved for the delegates.

Jane Addams and Mrs. H. M. Welcher of Chicago, Mrs. Josephine Roche of Denver, Mrs. Richard W. Child and Elizabeth Towne of Massachusetts, Mrs. W. T. Brown and Miss Mary Drier of New York were among some of the best known women present.

Senator Dixon said in opening: "Twenty-eight days ago in the city of New York, after earnest consultation with thoughtful men who believed that this nation should go forward and not stand still, 62 men signed a call to 90,000,000 of Americans that those who believed with them should elect delegates to a convention to meet here. In the past four weeks this nation has seen a new alignment in politics.

"There are assembled here today more delegates to a national convention than ever attended any convention that met on American soil. Before the sun sets this afternoon a new milestone will have been erected in the political history of this nation and a body knowing no north nor south, east or west, held together by the live issues of the day and not by those of the past, shall have taken its place in the American political world."

Senator Dixon then introduced O. K. Davis. As the various names of men who have been mentioned for the vice-presidency were read off by Secretary Davis, they were cheered and it was plain that there was no lack of second place timber among the delegates. The names of Governor Johnson of California; Judge Lindsey of Colorado and James R. Garfield of Ohio and Senator Dixon were cheered by the delegates.

The Rev. Dr. Dornblazer of the German Lutheran Church of Chicago was introduced and offered the opening invocation, which he read from manuscript while the delegates stood.

THROW OUT ALL OF FLORIDA DELEGATES

CHICAGO—Changing its early decision on the contesting delegates from Florida and Mississippi the national provisional committee at noon voted to throw out both delegations from Florida. That state will be without representation in the convention according to the latest decision. In the case of the Mississippi contests the committee voted to seat the white delegates but passed a resolution saying that the Mississippi committee did wrong by calling a committee of white men only. Francis Henry of California presented a resolution that was adopted that in the future each state shall decide qualifications of contest upon its own delegates.

The committee approved the letter from Colonel Roosevelt to Julian Harris upon the subject of white leadership in the South.

Within an hour after the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt the provisional national committee decided upon a settlement of the Florida contests by voting to seat the negro delegates as "supplemental delegates" allowing them to take part in debates on the convention floor, but having no right to vote. It was stated that the contests from Mississippi where negro delegates are claiming seats in the convention, would be settled in the same manner.

About the doors of the committee room at the time the decision was announced were several of the negroes claiming to be the real Florida and Mississippi delegates. They said they would

SENATOR BEVERIDGE SAYS RULE HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM PEOPLE

When Senator Beveridge was introduced he said:

The root of the wrongs which hurt the people is the fact that the people's government has been taken away from them. Their government must be given back to the people. And so the first purpose of the Progressive party is to make sure the rule of the people. The rule of the people means that the people themselves shall nominate, as well as elect, all candidates for office, including senators and presidents of the United States.

Hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans find it difficult to get enough to live on. The average income of an American laborer is less than \$500 a year. With this he must furnish food, shelter and clothing for a family.

At the same time men have grasped fortunes in this country so great that the human mind cannot comprehend their magnitude. These mountains of wealth are far larger than even that lavish reward which no one would deny to business risk or genius.

On the other hand, American business is uncertain and unsteady compared with the business of other nations. American business men are the best and bravest in the world, and yet our business conditions hamper their energies and chill their courage. We have no permanency in business affairs, no sure outlook upon the business future. This unsettled state of American business prevents it from realizing for the people that great and continuous prosperity which our country's location, vast wealth and small population justifies.

We mean to remedy these conditions. We mean not only to make prosperity steady, but to give to the many who earn it a just share of that prosperity instead of helping the few who do not earn it to take an unjust share.

The progressive motto is "Pass prosperity around." To make a human living easier, to free the hands of honest business, to make trade and commerce sound and steady, to protect womanhood, save children and restore the dignity of manhood—these are the tasks we must do.

Even this is not all. By the decrees of our courts, under the Sherman law, the two mightiest trusts on earth have actually been licensed, in the practical outcome, to go on doing every wrong they ever committed. Under the decrees of the courts the oil and tobacco trusts still can raise prices unjustly and already have done so. They still can issue watered stock and surely will do so. They still can corrupt our politics and this moment are indulging in that practice.

We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they can not do. We mean to make our business laws clear instead of foggy—to make them plainly state just what things are criminal and what are lawful. And we mean that the penalty for things criminal shall be prison sentences that actually punish the real offender, instead of money fines that hurt nobody but the people, who must pay them in the end.

The next great business reform we must have to steadily increase American prosperity is to change the method of building our tariffs. The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead of as a political question. Heretofore, we have just done the other thing. That is why American business is upset every few years by unnecessary tariff upheavals and is weakened by uncertainty in the periods between. The greatest need of business is certainty; but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff laws must be revised immediately in accordance to these principles. At the same time a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission must be fixed in the law as firmly as the interstate commerce commission. Neither of the old parties believes in such a tariff; and, what is more serious, special privilege is too thoroughly woven into the fiber of both old parties to allow them to make such a tariff. The Progressive party only is free from these influences. The Progressive party only believes in the sincere enactment of a sound tariff policy. The Progressive party only can change the tariff as it must be changed.

MR. ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES SPEECH

ALBANY, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt, on board the Twentieth Century Limited, bound for the Chicago convention, said Sunday night that he had notified his campaign managers at Chicago that he must deliver his speech to the national Progressive convention before the platform is written.

not accept the decision of the committee and that they would insist upon being allowed all the privileges of regularly seated delegates.

The provisional committee seated the Lighter delegation from the first and second districts in Ohio. The contests were thrown out by the committee upon the evidence presented that the Cox machine in Cincinnati had put up the four contesting delegates. The men seated were Otto C. Lightner, A. O. Sewick, E. H. Farr and John G. Reed.

POLITICIANS DISCUSS M'CALL ATTITUDE ON DIRECT ELECTIONS

Political leaders of Massachusetts today are discussing the statement accompanying the announcement of Congressman Samuel W. McCall that he is a candidate for United States senator to succeed W. Murray Crane. In this statement Mr. McCall says that the movement in the Legislature to secure a popular election of United States senators and its endorsement of the direct senatorial election amendment to the United States constitution meet with his approval.

"Undoubtedly the method of electing senators by Legislatures worked admirably for more than three quarters of a century," says Mr. McCall.

"But the astounding industrial and commercial development of the country and the resulting increased pressure for legislation affecting interests are responsible for abuses of the system."

Other candidates in the field to succeed Senator Crane are Congressman John W. Weeks and former Gov. Eben S. Draper. Neither has made a formal announcement of his candidacy.

GOV. HADLEY NOT TO ATTEND OUTING

Governor Hadley of Missouri, who led the Roosevelt forces at the Republican convention at Chicago, but who declined to follow Mr. Roosevelt into the new Progressive party, will not attend the ratification outing of the Republican state committee, according to an announcement by Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the committee today. Mr. Hadley has notified Mr. Hatfield that he will not be able to be present because his political campaigning in his home state demands his attention.

MR. BURRILL OUT OF COUNCIL RACE

Charles L. Burrill of Boston, who was a candidate for the executive council in the fourth district announced today that he intends to withdraw from the field, as his business demands that he make a journey to California, to be gone for some time.

Mr. Burrill was a candidate last year against the present councilor from this district, Alexander McGregor. Mr. McGregor is a candidate for renomination.

NOTIFICATION PLANS CHANGED. WASHINGTON—Senator-elect Ollie M. James of Kentucky, chairman of the committee which will notify Governor Woodrow Wilson of his nomination at Seagriff Wednesday, announced Sunday that the ceremonies will begin at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon instead of 2 o'clock.

Governor Marshall to Attend Indianapolis. Ind.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, definitely decided Sunday to be present at the ceremonies attendant upon the notification to Gov. Woodrow Wilson of his nomination for President at Seagriff, N. J. Wednesday. Governor Marshall, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall, will leave here this afternoon at 3 o'clock for the East.

MR. CHAFIN ON SPEAKING TOUR

Following a noon rally at the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Beverly, and another at 2 o'clock p. m. at Cabot street, Eugene W. Chafin, the Prohibition party candidate for President, plans to tour along the north shore, speaking today at Manchester, Rockport and Gloucester.

STATE WINS POINT IN DARROW CASE

LOS ANGELES—The state gained a victory in the Darrow bribery case today when Judge Hutton ruled that it could ask Mr. Darrow if he had a conversation with Attorney Harrington, formerly Mr. Darrow's associate, in a local hotel at the time when it is reported dictagraph records of the conversation were taken. The court did not rule, however, on the question of whether dictagraph records of conversation were admissible as evidence. The prosecution is expected to try to introduce records in an attempt to contradict Mr. Darrow's testimony on rebuttal. It is now expected the cross-examination of Mr. Darrow will be concluded this afternoon.

NEW COLORADO-UTAH LINE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Articles of incorporation have been filed here for the Provo & Eastern Utah Railroad Company. It was announced that the new company will build a railroad, from Springville to Jensen, Utah, a point near the Utah-Colorado line, and later will extend the road to Steamboat Springs, Colo., the present terminus of the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific. The new company is incorporated for \$10,000,000.

NEW CITY CHARTER REJECTED

FRESNO, Cal.—The new charter providing a commission form of government for this city was defeated at a special election recently by a light vote, 660 for it to 1064 against it. One precinct in the city gave the charter a majority of one vote.

Malden Woman Elected Instructor in Art at the University of Porto Rico



MISS MARION FARNHAM

PORTO RICAN DESIRE FOR EDUCATION TAXES U. S. SAYS INSTRUCTOR

"More pupils are enrolled in the public schools of Porto Rico than the government can accommodate. All are ambitious to learn English, which is gradually supplanting Spanish on the island."

These two important factors have been found to exist by Miss Marion Farnham, who has been one of the American teachers in the island possession the last two years and who is now visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Farnham, at 15 Garnet street, Malden. Miss Farnham has just been elected instructor in art at the University of Porto Rico—also a government institution—and will commence teaching there again Sept. 23, sailing from New York the week previous. She has been teaching in the continuation schools conducted by the government, having been graduated from Malden high, class of 1907, and the Massachusetts Normal Art school, class of 1911.

Miss Farnham was engaged by the government as a teacher in manual training in the schools in Porto Rico and was stationed in Coamo. Upon her arrival she started to teach manual training.

"I was told by the Spanish people there," says Miss Farnham, "that if they wanted their sons to become carpenters and their daughters to become seamstresses, they would send them to me with the request. Otherwise they wanted them to learn English and arithmetic. There were some excellent manual training implements, but at first there were no classes and so the government, through the department of education on the island, decided to dispose of the outfit."

"Then I started to introduce manual training and domestic science by other means. I became a regular teacher in the schools and gradually, without the Spaniards and natives knowing it, I introduced manual training little by little until it became very popular. Then I sent to Chicago, secured another manual training outfit and now manual training is one of the most largely taught subjects there."

According to Miss Farnham, the department of education is endeavoring to conduct the schools of the island as nearly as possible along the lines of those in the United States.

"More schools and more teachers are needed," says Miss Farnham. "There are so many pupils in the schools that double enrollment has had to be adopted to care for them all."

"American girl teachers who go there like their work and the people of the island show them every consideration. They are given the place of honor at all social functions and treated with the greatest respect. Often they are the only Americans in a town. Usually there are two or three or more of them together. If the government would assign the teachers before they reached Porto Rico instead of waiting until after the teachers are there before giving them their schools, I believe it would result in more American girls going to the island. The school positions in San Juan, Ponce and the other large places are those most desired by the teachers."

GETS STATE POSITION

COLUMBUS, O.—John C. Davies of Zanesville probably will be the next state mine inspector. George Harrison, Republican, whom Mr. Davies will succeed, was appointed eight years ago last April. While Mr. Harrison has been getting \$2000 salary, the new inspector will get \$3000. Mr. Davies is connected with the miners' organization. He has been in charge of a mine near Zanesville for some time.

PROFESSOR JOINS FARM FACULTY

DAVIS, Cal.—For some time Professor Wickson has been in correspondence with Professor Dougherty of the Indiana Agricultural College relative to taking charge of the poultry plant at the university farm, and it is announced now that Mr. Dougherty has accepted the position and will be here to assume charge this next semester. He will also teach during the short courses.

NEWS IN BRIEF

POWER STATION TO BE INSTALLED. PRINCETON, Ind.—The Public Utilities Company of Evansville, which recently absorbed the Evansville & Southern Indiana Traction Company, is preparing to install a power sub-station here to give additional power on the north end of the Evansville-Princeton-Patoka traction line. It is believed the company will soon take up the matter of extending the traction line from Patoka north to Vincennes, and from Vincennes to Sullivan, to connect with the Terre Haute line.

COLLEGE MEN ON ROAD WORK. GREENSBURG, Pa.—Many college men and high school students have been employed on the state turnpike, which is being rebuilt in the vicinity of Greensburg. When the contractors began work an unusually large number of clean-cut intelligent looking laborers and mechanics were waiting for the word to begin. Most of the students are filling in their vacation time, and many declare they are acquiring "actual experience."

KANSAS HAY FOR PANAMA. OSAGE CITY, Kan.—Morton Brothers and Heilburn & Co. of this city sold 2200 tons of hay to the Carlisle Commission Company of Kansas City. The hay will be stored in Olivet awaiting shipment to the isthmus of Panama. The Kansas City firm expects to buy more hay here to fill government contracts.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS SOUGHT IN HARMONY EFFORTS

(Continued from page one)

protection, and that, on the other hand, a Democratic house is not likely to approve the kind of bills a Republican President would sign. These men add that the campaign will not have gone on very far before all the tariff moves of the present session will be forgotten and public interest centered on matters that are nearer at hand.

The most interesting event of last week in Congress was the Lodge resolution, adopted by the Senate, defining the position of the United States with reference to the acquisition by foreigners of footholds in the western hemisphere, whether for commercial or other purposes. Public opinion is divided as to whether the resolution is really important. The great daily newspapers of the big cities of the East are equally unable to agree on this point. Some of them assert that the resolution amounts to nothing, and others say that it is one of the most important announcements of policy made by this country for a generation. They say, however, that the resolution amounts to nothing unless the United States has sufficient naval power to make its policy good.

There is to be another caucus of House Democrats on the battleship situation Tuesday, but the plan of the no-battleship Democrats is to remain away from it, thus leaving the caucus without a quorum. They say they will follow this by an effort to read the battleship Democrats out of the party. Out of the controversy, in all probability there will come one battleship and perhaps two. It is the judgment of public men that without systematic and liberal increase of the navy, year after year, it is idle to have resolutions adopted like that which went through the Senate last week.

Panama canal legislation is in a serious way, and there is a possibility of adjournment without action. House members have told the President that the House will not give way to the demands of the Senate, and senators have told him that they will not accept the House bill. Besides this, the Senate is divided into numerous factions on the subject of tolls and other features of the proposed enactment. Discussion in that body has run along for several weeks, but without any progress being noted. It is reported that the President will send a special message strongly urging action at this session.

He frankly admits that he is disturbed over the outlook. The pending legislation is needed to establish the conditions under which the canal is to be used and to provide the necessary agencies for its operation. The differences between the two houses are over the right of the United States, under existing treaties, to pass American ships toll-free through the canal, and in addition there are differences of opinion between members as to certain matters of policy outlined in the treaty between this country and England.

Action by the House last week makes sure that there will be a thorough investigation of the anthracite coal situation with reference to whether the increased pay of the miners, growing out of the strike, justifies an advance of 25 cents a ton. The investigation will be made by the committee on commerce and labor, who will report next winter. In their report to the House recommending the investigation, the House committee said in part:

"If the operators are taking advantage of the increase in wages to put an added burden on the consumers the facts should be ascertained and reported. If, on the other hand, the increased selling price on anthracite does not apply to all sizes, but the increased cost of production is sought to be made good by an increased price of only a part of that production, that fact should be ascertained and given to the public."

CORN FESTIVAL PROMISED

ATCHISON, Kan.—Atchison merchants decided recently to have one of the old time corn carnivals this fall, the same kind that was started several years ago. The carnival will be held three days in the latter part of September. The prospects for a large corn crop make it possible to have the carnival, as several thousand bushels of corn is used in building the decorations and exhibits. Balloon races are a part of the program.

NEW TOWN NAMED TRIPOLI

LAPORTE, Ind.—A town to be populated exclusively by Chicago Italians and Greeks is being platted in Newton county, where a syndicate has purchased a tract of 1400 acres, with option on other tracts, which will be belted and where 100 Chicago families will make their residence, beginning this fall. The town has been called Tripoli and Italian and Greek customs are to be in vogue.

COUNTY TO BUILD POSTOFFICE

WICHITA, Kan.—El Dorado, county seat of Butler county, is to have a new \$75,000 postoffice building. Assurance of this improvement, for which El Dorado people have wished for many years, was received recently by Congressman Victor Murdock recently, in a letter from John L. Burnett, chairman of a committee on public buildings and grounds.

NEW PULP MILLS PLANNED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—It has been learned that Sir William Van Horne, William Pugsley, Col. H. H. McLean, and H. A. Powell of St. John, were in consultation in St. Andrews recently, and a report says there is under consideration the erection of a large pulp and paper plant in the province. The location, while not definitely specified, is believed to be Grand Falls.

ALFALFA COOKIES EXHIBITED

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—R. T. Terrence uses alfalfa flour for baking and has sample cookies, baked by his wife, on exhibition in a local newspaper office. He asserts that alfalfa flour will soon be extensively used by the families of Ohio farmers and that it will help solve the problem of the high cost of living.

BACK-TO-LAND CLUB FORMED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—"Back to the Land" was the slogan at the San Diego clubhouse at a recent meeting, at which a local branch of the National Back-to-the-Land Association was formed for the purpose of promoting small farming.

OWNS ANCIENT BANK NOTE

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia's sub-treasury has received with an application for redemption a Chinese bank note which is more than 500 years old. The note was issued in the reign of Emperor Tai Tsee, who occupied the throne from 1368 until 1399. Its value is one kwan, or a string of cash.

FISH HATCHERY MAY BE BUILT

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—A \$25,000 fish hatchery may be built in Big or Little Bear valley. At a recent meeting of the state game and fish commission the establishment of a hatchery in southern California was discussed and O. L. Warner, a former San Bernardino citizen, proposed the San Bernardino mountains as the location for the hatchery. An appropriation of \$25,000 has been made.

There Is a Conspiracy On To Help Keep You Clean

Do you know that several thousand business men have banded together to help keep you clean? No institutions are intended; neither is the matter humorous. It is a big, serious fact—one of the most significant in modern business.

The members of the Laundrymen's National Association of America are the men who have, so to speak, started a campaign for cleanliness and they include as keen, earnest and capable business men as you can find anywhere in this country.

These men want you to have clean collars and clean shirts. They see to it that you get them—and more, too.

They are modern laundrymen who have made a study of this young but rapidly developing profession. They understand the advantages of scientific application of modern machinery to their business. They are progressive, alert, eager, open to all the ideas and means of progress that can be applied to their business.

That is why they insist on having your shirt and your collar right. They insist on giving it the right domestic finish and they insist, also, that every detail shall be just so.

Laundrying linen has become an art and a science combined, and it is to foster the right processes and to exploit the right kind of laundry that the Laundrymen's National Association was formed.

Perhaps you have never realized just how much there is to the laundry business when it is properly conducted. Possibly you have, on occasions, sent your dress shirt to the laundry a moment or two after you found you would need it and then expected it to get back on time and in first-class condition.

It takes system to produce results when such demands are made. It means that a perfect system is employed when you get your own shirt

EXPECT BIG MEAT SALE WHEN THREE MORE SHOPS OPEN

Simon Stone, leader of the cooperative meat store committee, said today that another meat shop would be opened in Chelsea tomorrow in addition to the two in the West End which are scheduled to start business at that time. He estimates that the stores will sell from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of meat each day. As to the question of supply, he declared that his committee would get as much meat as they wanted from Chicago or Philadelphia if the wholesalers refused to sell it to them.

West End butchers are to hold a meeting this evening at the hall on North Blossom street to take action on the opening of the West End stores. Other means of boycotting the campaigners are being taken by the wholesale dealers, each of whom has pledged \$500 as a bond with the treasurer of the Wholesale Butchers Association, that he will not sell meat to cooperative stores. Sam Naylor, vice-president of the West End Butchers Association says that the cooperative stores will be forced to close at the end of three weeks time on account of the low prices they are taking for meat in an attempt to take the trade from other shops where high prices are being maintained.

In company with Max Lipman, president of the Mothers Protective Association, Simon Stone of the cooperative committee, is to visit the South End and select a committee to supervise the opening of two stores in that district next Monday.

Shop fittings are being installed at 248 Chamber and Poplar streets and later in the day supplies of meat will be on hand in readiness for the opening tomorrow. Two stores already opened in Chelsea and Malden continued to dispose of meat at about 20 cents a pound. It is estimated that more than 9000 pounds of meat have been sold in these stores since Thursday morning. Contracts have been signed for 10,000 pounds for the new stores.

The Mothers Protective Association held a mass meeting yesterday at Rhoniks Hill, 2 North Russell street, to arouse interest in the cooperative meat plan. Several hundred dollars were paid in at the meeting, and the leaders expect to have enough funds in a week to open cooperative stores in all the Jewish sections of the city where the kosher meat boycott is now in operation. Because of the size of the orders, all the wholesalers are now willing to supply the cooperative stores with meat.

Arthur Meeker of the firm of Armour & Company of Chicago, advises the women of Boston to purchase cheaper meat. He also says that Mayor Fitzgerald might have counseled the women of this city to buy cheaper meat as a solution to the high price problem. The mayor on the other hand has issued an invitation to the citizens to reduce considerably their consumption of meat or drop it altogether.

CANADIAN PEOPLE THANKED

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Legislature of the Leeward islands has forwarded through the colonial secretary the formal thanks of the colony for the hospitality shown its delegates by the government and people of Canada during the recent trade conference.

and not your neighbor's. The conscientious and capable laundrymen must be given due credit for this development of their business.

The Laundrymen's National Association of America has been inspired by all the refining processes of civilization and joyfully assisted in banishing the shirt with the gloomy finish—the finish that meant polishing ruminous to linen. It has revolutionized family habits and methods, made clean linen a constant and ever-recurring quantity; and banished the annoyances of wash day. It has served the men and converted the women, enlisted the interest and patronage of the entire family. In short, it has raised, purified and expanded laundry service until it has become a necessary and matter-of-fact incident in every household management.

The Association wants you to have just the service it advocates, whether your weekly package includes merely a few collars and shirts or is a bundle of many kinds of garments. If you are not getting this service you should make a careful examination of the laundries in your town and pick out the one that is modern in method, open to inspection, clean in conduct and alert to all the progressive means and measures applicable to its business.

The Laundrymen's National Association of America is not boasting any special laundry. Its purpose is educational. It merely wants you to know about this great movement in the laundry world, what it should be credited with and what it stands for. They would keep you clean stand for Service and they want you to benefit by that service.

If you want to know more about the importance of the Laundry Industry in America, write to

W. E. FITCH,

Secretary The Laundrymen's National Association of America, La Salle, Illinois. Adv.

POLITICAL READJUSTMENT TAKING PLACE IN AMERICA GIVES LIVE TOPIC

"Readings on Parties and Elections," by Chester Lloyd Jones, Embraces Utterances of Authorities

SUBJECT FOREMOST

THE most fascinating reading in the American press at the present time is not the fiction of a novelist, the verse of a poet or the space writing of star descriptive reporters who visited the Olympic games at Stockholm or who saw the recent 10-inning game between rival league nines.

No! Rather is it the slowly unfolding narrative of a process of party-making in a democracy, a process involving new alignments, shattering of old manner and kinds of old loyalties, breaking of ties, alienation of friends and setting up of new heroes to admire, shibboleths to utter and causes to be sacrificed for. Entirely apart from the merit or demerit of the issues involved or of the persons leading the new movement the phenomenon deserves study, first because of its intensely interesting and spectacular features as a revelation of followers' confidence in a leader, and second because anything that sheds light on the causes which originate parties

also illuminates the rise and growth of democracies.

What is a party for? What may it hope to do? Who have a right to create one? What measure of obedience may it expect from the dissenting minority when a majority or a guiding few dictate policies? What are the proved defects of parties in the light of history, and how remedied from within and from without? Is the United States, like European countries, passing into the era of many factions and temporary coalitions to carry out specific ends of government, and out of the era when power abides now with one and now with another historic party? These are only a few of the many aspects of party origins, methods of administration, discipline, and achievement of ideals, which are up for discussion now by the American electorate, and in no doctrinaire or abstract way. The answers given will shape thousands of first voters' choices in the coming election, as also the transfer of allegiance of hundreds of veteran electors. Women just enfranchised, youths just coming of age, veterans who always put party above country, are now asking fundamental questions of parties and of party leaders.

This being so, it is timely that this book on "Readings on Parties and Elections" (The Macmillan Company) by Chester Lloyd Jones, should have been issued. It is what is technically called a "source book." Mr. Jones' task was not to create but to cull and to quote.

From Washington, Madison, John Adams and others who made the government, from careful foreign students of the American political fabric-men like Bryce and Ostrogorski, from contemporary party leaders like Roosevelt and La Follette, from interpreters of constitutional and political development like Woodburn, Wilson, Ford, Reinsch, Lowell and Deming, and from the text of "documents of state," party platforms, and statutes having to do with parties, there is amassed a wealth of opinion as to what parties are, how they should be managed, and what may reasonably be expected of them.

Under the headings of party control of government, development of party organization, the convention and the primary, the national convention and election, the party platform, party problems and remedies, and direct legislation and the recall, the material is grouped. Valuable articles in magazines, speeches, editorials, interviews—these are all grist if they deal authoritatively or concretely with the subject matter.

Comment upon the serviceability of such a compendium to any person now seriously bent on study of the party problem is scarcely necessary. "Multum in parvo" is a term that is applicable; and for citizens seriously considering current political developments and their personal obligations it has its very practical uses, as well as for students, journalists and the like.

FAMILY REUNIONS AT PEMBROKE NUMEROUS

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Family reunions are being held all over town, today having been assigned as the open date in the two-hundredth anniversary celebrations which will continue through the week. Sunrise was heralded by the ringing of church bells this morning, an exercise which will attend the rising and setting of the sun each day during the celebrations.

Religious services constituted the program yesterday. In the morning the service was held at the First Unitarian church which was thronged. The anniversary sermon was given by the pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Lytle and there were addresses by the Rev. D. M. Angell, pastor of the Bryantville Methodist church; the Rev. George S. Chase of the South Hanson Baptist church, the Rev. Robert A. Bryant of the First Congregational church and the Rev. Otto K. Pierson of the West Duxbury M. E. church.

In the afternoon there were services at the Congregational church and the pastor, the Rev. Robert A. Bryant, preached the sermon. In the evening a union service was held at the Baptist church and the Rev. Florus L. Streeter of the Whitman Methodist church officiated. Special music was rendered at all the churches.

RAILROAD TIES FROM JAPAN
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The British tramp steamer Clan McIver arrived here recently from Japan with a cargo of 80,000 ties for the Santa Fe Railway Company.

SWIRL OF EUROPEAN POLITICS CASTS UP SAME COMBINATIONS

Following Extraordinary Series of Experimental Groupings, Great Powers Settle Firmly as Before

POLICIES AFFIRMED

The special review of the European situation for the Monitor shows the powers settled back into the old groupings, and waiting for new developments.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Although the much discussed Baltic meeting is past history and Russian and German warships no longer ride side by side in the blue waters of the Finnish Skerries, yet as already pointed out what really happened at this "council of princes," if anything of matter to men and things, has yet to be made known. The world is in possession of no information beyond the clearly inspired announcement that the European governments had made up their minds that the present grouping of the powers was most calculated to promote peace.

Six months ago there was another opinion abroad, but six months is a long time in European politics, and in a much shorter time the great kaleidoscope changes sometimes beyond recognition. Perhaps never has it gone through so many changes as during the past six months and perhaps never has the same picture reappeared at the end of any period with so much faithfulness.

Six months ago the triple alliance was declared by many diplomatists to be doomed, today its star, which had sunk low on the horizon, mounts again steadily to the zenith. When Aerialism in the closing weeks of last year supported by all the influence of the Emperor and the great mass of public opinion in Hungary, was making his stand against the onslaught of the Clerical press of Vienna and all the efforts of pan-Germanism which clamored for war with Italy and the ending of the triple alliance; when Italy was filled with disappointment and impatience at the failure of her ally to come to her aid, even morally, in her struggle with Turkey, and when Germany stood coldly neutral and her chancellor made it quite clear, rather by what he left unsaid than by what he said, that the imperial government had really only disapproved for Italy's Tripolitan adventure; at that time the triple alliance seemed to have fallen on evil days and the probability of its renewal appeared remote indeed, even if it were not at any moment abruptly terminated.

Pendulum Swings Back

Gradually, however, a change came over the face of things. Six months ago there was a marked tendency amongst the nations of Europe to contemplate a complete reshuffling of alliances and readjustments in the balance of power, to throw off old unions and to tentatively feel after new ones. Today, everywhere is seen a return, either in progress or accomplished to the status quo ante.

France, after the now unquestioned efforts of Caillaux to bring about a rapprochement with Germany at the expense of the understanding with England, has returned once more, with increased cordiality to the triple entente. Even Russia, save for her new understanding with Austria-Hungary, after many excursions abroad, steadily day by day returns to the bounds of her traditional anti-Turkish policy.

Germany and Austria-Hungary, after manifesting an unmistakable desire to be done with the triple alliance and even to hold out proposals to Russia for the revival of the "league of the three Emperors," have reverted once more to their policy of the last 30 years, and in all the three countries concerned there is everywhere evidence of a desire to establish more firmly than ever the "triple bond" and insure its renewal when its agreed term expires three years from now.

War Irritated Powers

The commencement of hostilities between Italy and Turkey last autumn plunged the great powers, there can be no doubt of it, into a state of suppressed irritation. Europe did not want a war, and least of all at the moment did she want a war with Turkey. All the powers had their hands tied, France, Germany and England held high dispute about Morocco, Russia and England about Persia, and Austria-Hungary, although involved in no entanglement for the moment, was yet prevented from "throwing stones" by a certain "glass house" in Bosnia and Herzegovina which even Austria-Hungarian diplomacy could not pretend was not there. Europe was unquestionably irritated and frankly disapproving, but immediately war was declared the powers one by one with varying rapidity recognized a new situation, and it must be said because simply true, cast round to see what they could each individually gain by it.

The next two months witnessed in European politics the most extraordinary series of experiments, which have ever perhaps been attempted and which many diplomatists in Europe at the present time are doing their best to forget. New alliances, new ententes, understanding and rapprochements were heard of in all directions and news was constantly arriving of some new proposed combination, sometimes begotten of high

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LITERARY NOTES

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., is preparing what is intended to be the finest and most inclusive exhibition of the graphic arts ever assembled in the United States.

Speculation is rife as usual as to who among authors will receive the Nobel prize this year. Henri Bergson and Gerhard Hauptmann are mentioned as likely to be weighed in the balances by the judges.

A biography of George F. Watts, by his widow, will appear this autumn.

The literary member of the royal family of Spain announces another book. The Infanta Eulalia is a high born "feminist" with far from conventional views.

John Buchan, whose tales dealing with the supernatural and mysterious have attracted the attention of readers of the best English and American monthlies, is to have a collection of them ready for publication in London and New York this season.

The question number of the Publishers' Weekly is bulkier than last year, and will be still larger next season. Multiplicity of text-books covering the same fields, rivalry of publishers eager to share in the profits that follow success, and the immense increase of legitimate demand for literature of an educational type all tend to produce this plethoric condition of the book trade journal. It also is reflected in the dimensions of the Publishers Trade List Annual, which, when it is issued on Aug. 31, this year, will cost \$2.50 instead of \$2 as heretofore. The book is so large now that special machinery has to be constructed to bind it. What will it be in 1950 at the present rate of progression in publication of books?

LeBron P. Cooke, the Boston poet and author, while on his annual summer outing about picturesque Passamaquoddy bay region, Me., is completing his latest story of contemporary American life entitled "The Stranger," to be issued in the autumn.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's play, "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," is to have a London rendering. She has gone across to supervise rehearsals. The story on which it is based is being translated into foreign tongues. Polish and Roumanian are the latest.

Anatole France has been getting "copy" and local "color" for future books and articles by a camel tour through Algeria and the French Tunisian territory.

"The Oregon System," by Allen H. Eaton, has the advantage for students of newer forms of American democratic government of having been written by

a veteran Oregon legislator who has had a part in the movement.

A valuable historical work covering the period of American occupation of the Philippines from 1899 to 1901, as studied by the author, has been written by J. H. Blount, district court judge on the islands.

Earl Barnes has written a book on "Woman in Modern Society," which readers of the Atlantic during the past three months have had an opportunity to sample in some of its chapters. American and English editions are being arranged for by B. W. Huebsch, New York City. Mr. Barnes has a large following among Chautauquans, students in extension courses, etc.

Another book on the Montessori method of education of children, written by an American, will appear in October. It will be called "The Montessori Mother." Its author, Mrs. Fisher, better known as "Dorothy Canfield," author of "The Squirrel Cage," has lived in Rome and been taught by Dr. Montessori. The book is to be a simple exposition, useful to mothers who may care to experiment with the method in their homes.

The publishers of Borden P. Bowne's posthumous work, "Kant and Spencer," are publishing a highly commendatory notice of the book and an appreciation of the author by Rudolf Eucken of Jena, Germany.

Interest in Fabre, the French naturalist and specialist in study of insect life, has been increased of late by reports of his impecunious condition, which he denies. France, however, proposes to give him a small annuity. The Century Company has just published a translation of his book "Social Life in the Insect World."

Edith Wharton's next story will be called "The Reef." The Appletons will publish it. Americans in Paris will be the chief characters, and the theme will be one growing out of contemporary problems of marriage.

The life of Labouche by his long time friend, Charles E. Jerningham, will be readable if all the possibilities of the record are realized and seized upon by the biographer.

A daughter of Leigh Hunt having been discovered as living in reduced circumstances, funds are being collected to make her comfortable.

PRINTERS TO HAVE BASEBALL MEET

Plans were practically completed today by the Boston Union Printers Baseball Association for the entertainment of visitors to the annual national baseball tournament to be held in this city Aug. 18-25. Reception committees have been appointed to meet every incoming delegation.

The program begins with sight-seeing on Sunday, Aug. 18, when credentials and souvenirs will be distributed. The association will visit The First Church of Christ, Scientist, public library, art museum, Simmons College, Charles river basin, Public Garden, Boston Common, Harvard College.

Monday morning there will be automobile rides through the park system and in the afternoon the ball games will begin, two to be held daily through the week at the National League ball grounds, Columbus avenue, to determine the championship, with the exception of Wednesday, when there will be an all day picnic at Downer Landing. Evenings have been arranged with special regard to the entertainment of the ladies. A daily paper of 16 pages will be issued during the week.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The inventory clearance sale held last week by Chandler & Company, is followed this week by an after inventory sale. The things offered at this sale are what were left over from last week, and as a special inducement to buy are marked even lower than they were then. This means that the bargains are greater than any before offered, and extends to every department in the store. Seven Mogul rugs are marked almost half their original price. As a rug of this character is good at any time the reduction is a noteworthy one. The rest of the collection includes lace and net curtains, hangings, upholstery goods, table linen, gowns for all occasions, hats, wraps, suits, parasols, handkerchiefs and hosiery for both men and women, neckwear, bedding, gloves, bathing suits, underwear and articles for children's wear.

The great sale of summer footwear conducted every year by Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins begins today at their store at 47 Temple place and 15 West street. Persons who are familiar with the shoes carried by this firm know that they are of the highest character as to quality of material, workmanship and style. The sale includes all of this season's goods. As it is the intention to carry nothing over to another season substantial reductions have been made on all footwear for men, women and children. In the collection are the latest models for walking, traveling and business, tennis, golf, yachting, camping, and all kinds of outing and sporting shoes. The store is cool, comfortable and convenient for summer shopping.

James and Thomas Alexander of Dunfermline, Scotland, are known as among the best manufacturers of popular priced table linen in the world. Annually the Gilchrist Company of this city receives from them their accumulation of goods in excess of orders at a reduction in price that enables the firm to offer them at about 25 per cent less than usual prices, but with the understanding that all goods remaining unsold Sept. 1 shall be marked up to the regular prices. The consignment for this year goes on sale this morning. The table cloths are two by two and two by 2 1/2 yards. The napkins are 20, 22 and 24 inches square. They are in neat patterns and of different values.

In addition to the sale of table linen is one of bedding. Gilchrist's standard bleached sheets, pillow cases and sheets being appreciably reduced. Sheets, pillow cases and table linen will be stamped with one initial free of charge.

All kinds of footwear for men, women and children are put on sale at reduced prices this morning by the Jones, Peterson & Newhall Company of 48 and 50 Temple place. This sale is an annual event with the firm, and is the clearing out of the summer's goods to make way for that for the autumn and winter. This firm deals in only the highest class of footwear and makes a point of having exclusive styles and novel ideas. Numbers of patrons aim to supply themselves with shoes from this firm at these semi-annual sales.

Orders received by mail and telephone will be given prompt attention and are guaranteed to be satisfactorily filled.

Persons moving their residence or business from one town to another are relieved of all the trouble and labor of moving by the F. Knight & Son Corporation of 61 Oliver street, Boston. This firm takes entire charge of everything that is to be transported elsewhere. It attends to the entire moving, packing for storage or shipment, places in storage or ships, arranges for insurance, and sends men to unpack.

Long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility have brought them patrons who make no question of leaving furniture, pictures, ornaments, cut glass, china and silverware wholly in their care.

252 Massachusetts avenue. Cooked meats and other delicatessen goods also can be obtained there.

Upholstery and cabinet work are done by L. C. Stevens & Co. of 700 Washington street, at the corner of Beacon street, Brookline. A good line of wall papers is carried and awnings and awning materials also are dealt in. The location of the company is most convenient for a large number of people, as it obviates the necessity of coming downtown among the crowded streets and into the crowded stores. While large establishments doubtless have advantages, the small one is preferred by a great number of people who believe they get more satisfactory service when dealing in closer connection with the proprietors.

Garments in need of cleansing, repairing, pressing or dyeing, are skillfully attended to by Richard L. Kane of 1031 Beacon street, Brookline. Mr. Kane is successor to J. F. Connell, tailor. Both men's and women's garments are given attention.

After spending hundreds of dollars in an art education there are many young people who find that they are unable to meet the peculiar demands of art editors and buyers of drawings for publications simply because their instructors were men and women who, though artists of merit, knew little and cared less for the commercial side of the profession.

While there are hundreds of young artists looking for a market for their work, editors of the vast numbers of magazines cannot find trained artists enough to take care of the work they require. The enormous output of high class advertising is calling in vain for well-equipped illustrators. A constant demand for such workers has led Chase Emerson, Harold Brett and Arthur P. Spear to organize what they have called the Fenway School of Expression in Boston. It is a departure from other art schools. Its main object is illustrative art and how to produce it, but equally important is the aim to show the student what the public wants and will pay for.

The promoters of the school are busy, practical illustrators, well-known in the magazine and commercial world. Graduates and even capable students will be shown just where their work can be sold, and thereby be saved the trouble of hunting their own market. The school is located in the Fenway Studios, devoted to artists and containing some noted ones. It is but a few minutes' walk from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Communications should be addressed to the Fenway School of Illustration, Fenway Studios, Boston, Mass.

Something to deodorize and purify the atmosphere should always be kept on hand and Purizone is recommended for that purpose. It destroys foul and noxious odors and is said to purify every place its vapor reaches. It is good to use after cooking foods the odor of which lingers in the house even when doors and windows are opened to let it escape. It will not discolor the most delicate fabrics, furs, woodwork or leather. It is carried by most dealers in such goods, but can always be obtained by addressing the Washburn Purizone Company, 101 Tremont street, Boston, Department A.

The Roberts Lightning Mixer beats eggs in half a minute and whips cream in one or two minutes. Besides mixing quickly it mixes thoroughly. Most dealers sell it, but it can be obtained from the Dorsey Manufacturing Company, 88 Broad street, Boston.

Such delicate and appetizing desserts are made with Boston Crystal Gelatine that housekeepers keep it on hand as they do sugar and flour. It is ready to be made into something tasty at a moment's notice. It is easily prepared and delicious to the taste. One package makes two full quarts of jelly. It is made by the Crystal Gelatine Company of Boston, Mass.

RAILROAD BUYS POTATO CUTTINGS FOR FARMERS

NEW ORLEANS—Southern Pacific's freight department is meeting the needs of the farmers along its line in furnishing vegetable seed to be planted in the districts where floods occurred recently, and the request of the farmers to furnish cuttings from sweet potato vines has been promptly met.

The potato vines were practically wiped out by the high water, and the farmers when they went back to their lands at once asked for potato cuttings. The request was sent in to Charles F. Fay, general freight agent, who had charge of the purchasing and distribution of the seeds, and every effort was made to secure the cuttings in the state and forward them to the points needed.

As the cuttings were not obtainable in Louisiana, Assistant General Freight Agent Joseph Lallande sent J. F. Terrell, traveling freight agent, into Mississippi with instructions to purchase 100,000 cuttings of the sweet potato vine. These, Mr. Lallande says, will be distributed through the company's agents at New Iberia, St. Martinville, Breaux Bridge, Port Barre, Lafourche Crossing, Raceland and Lockport, and will be of immense benefit to the farmers, as it will enable them to raise sufficient potatoes for their own use this coming fall and winter.

MONEY REQUIRED FOR DAY SCHOOLS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Hugh J. Baldwin, county superintendent of schools, has submitted to the board of supervisors his estimate of the amounts required for conducting the schools of the city for the coming school year.

For the San Diego high school, it is estimated that \$121,367 will be required. The amounts to be derived from state and county funds aggregate \$80,000 and the balance of \$41,367 deemed necessary it is proposed shall be raised by a special levy.

POWER PLANT CONTRACT IS LET

WICHITA, Kan.—A contract has been let to John Fleming, a Wichita builder, for the construction of a new \$25,000 power house for the Kansas Gas & Electric Company, to be built in Newton. Sixty days is the time limit given to Mr. Fleming for completing the new power house.

MR. CHAFIN SPEAKS IN BAY STATE

LOWELL, Mass.—Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for President, addressed about 1000 persons here Sunday night. Mr. Chafin spoke on the mission of the campaign and gave particular attention to the causes of the high cost of living. Capt. Charles S. Shanley of California sang.

SAY SAN DOMINGO IS DISTURBED

NEW YORK—Preparations for a general uprising in San Domingo were reported by passengers who arrived from that country on the steamer Cherokee on Sunday. They reported much discontent with the administration and declare that the insurgents are gaining ground.

CITY TO BUILD RESERVOIR

OCEANSIDE, Cal.—The city engineer has been directed to prepare plans and specifications for a reservoir of reinforced concrete near the present reservoir. The reservoir lot is 75 by 100 feet.

65 years a favorite of particular people.

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Royal Blue Line Motor Tours
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Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tours, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day 50-mile tours, \$2.50. Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. B. 4122.

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Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Ward, foot of State St. Elevated Station, Boston, weather right, Week Days 10 A.M., 2 P.M., leave Gloucester 2:15 P.M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A.M., leave Gloucester at 1:15 P.M. Good meals, 50c each way. E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & O. S. & Co.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

COSTUME FOR OUTDOOR GIRLS

Middy style is well liked

THE middy costume is one of the smartest and best liked for outing occasions. The blouse includes the box plaits in Norfolk style that make the latest feature, and the skirt is six gored with a plait at each side that allows freedom. Short sleeves and low necks are liked by most girls, but there is a shield that can be worn and the sleeves can be cut in any length.

This dress is made of white linen, with bands of blue, and white is much liked for dresses of the kind; but blue or tan color, with bands of white, would be more serviceable and color is in every way correct. Natural colored linen with bands of red would make a good effect and is excellent for camping, boating and all occasions of the kind.

The loose blouse worn over the skirt is the preferred one, but it is not always becoming and it can be cut off and joined to a belt to form a regulation sailor blouse if need be.

For the 16-year size, the blouse will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide with ¾ yard 27 inches wide for trimming; the skirt 4½ yards 27, 3½ yards 36 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide or linen or other material without up and down; but if all the gores must be laid on the material one way, there will be needed 7 yards 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The patterns of the blouse (7500) and the skirt (7340), both cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years, can be bought at any May Stanton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



TRIED RECIPES

CURRENT COMPOTE

ONE half pound of loaf sugar, one cupful of water, one quart of red and white currants.

Place the sugar and water in a saucepan and set it over the fire to simmer gently for a quarter of an hour. Then add the currants, which have been previously well washed, and let simmer for 10 minutes more. Pour into a dish and allow to get thoroughly cold before serving. This compote served with rice mold makes an excellent and tasty dish for warm weather luncheon.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE

One quart of huckleberries, three cupfuls of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of butter, one half cupful of milk, one scant teaspoonful each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg, two cupfuls of sugar.

Beat the butter and sugar together until light and add the beaten yolks of the eggs, the milk, nutmeg, cinnamon and the whipped whites. Also add the flour, into which the baking powder has previously been sifted, and mix well. Discard all berries that are not perfectly ripe and fresh, and dredge the rest well with some flour; add them to the dough, but be careful not to mash them in mixing. Pour into buttered tins in layers about an inch thick, dust the top with sugar and bake. For the best results make this cake 24 hours before you want to use it.

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

Two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of berries, one half cupful of butter, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one beaten egg.

Sift the baking powder and salt into the flour and rub in the butter. Then add the milk, the sugar and the beaten egg. Mix well and add the berries, which have been well dredged with flour, distributing them evenly. Place in muffin tins and bake in a rather hot oven for 20 minutes. Blackberries may be used in place of the blueberries if preferred, and the dough may be baked in one shallow sheet instead of in muffin form.

CURRENT AND RASPBERRY TART

One quart of currants and raspberries, four eggs, one cupful of sugar one half cupful of flour, plain pie paste.

Separate the yolks and the whites of eggs. Beat the sugar with the yolks until light, and then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Dredge the berries with the flour and add this to the egg mixture. Mix the whole well and pour it into a deep tin lined with the pie paste. Cover with a lattice work made of thin strips of the pastry and bake in a moderate oven until the crust is baked through. Before serving, sprinkle a little powdered sugar over the top. This dish may be served either hot or cold, and may be baked in several small tarts instead of in one large one.—Pictorial Review.

JAR SEALS

A cheap and effective way of sealing jars of jelly, marmalade, jams, preserves, says the Commoner, is to have on the table a saucer of fresh milk and plenty of tissue paper cut into squares of sufficient size to cover the tops of the jars, tumblers, or other receptacles, and to reach well down over the rims. Proceed with your preserving as usual, and fill the vessels with the fruit boiling hot; run through the tissue squares enough to wet, but not to break them, and lay immediately over the hot fruit, pressing gently down over the sides. Do not break the paper, and be sure to put on a second square before the first gets dry. Press well over the rim with a soft cloth. The tissue paper will form a perfect parchment.

STAINING FLOORS

Very light floors are always too conspicuous to be artistic, especially in a room with dark walls and furnishings. If you do not care to have your floors very dark, you can easily have them merely toned to look like wood mellowed by age, says Harper's Bazar. There are three kinds of stains—oil stains, water stains, and acid stains. The oil stains are easily applied because they come ready mixed with varnish, but the water stains give a clearer color and soak into the wood better. The varnish is put on these afterward. Some of the acid stains give peculiarly beautiful colors. The gray applied to oak is lovely and quite unusual. For the popular gray room of today it is especially appropriate.

WAIT AWHILE

When washing china do not dry it as soon as it comes out of the water, says the Montreal Star. Pile up the plates and cups on a zinc or iron tray and leave them to drain. In the course of half an hour or so they will almost dry themselves and will only need a little polishing to finish them.

ROUND ONE BEST

There are two kinds of needles in use for punch work, one is round, the other three-sided, both are equally desirable as far as making holes is concerned, but the round needle is the easier to handle and is not quite so apt to split the threads of the material. Either needle may be used with good results.—Today's Magazine.

TAKING MODES OF THE MOMENT

Costumes marked by grace and suitability

SUMMER outdoor life with its many sports brings with it a host of practical fashions that must primarily suit the occasion and then may be as pretty and unusual as good style will permit, says Vogue.

The all-white tennis costume is no longer the only approved style. This season on many of the country club tennis courts colored gowns have been worn. One is in pink and tan linen. The skirt, of deep pink linen, carries near the knees a wide and a narrow band of tan linen inset, and these bands terminate at the seams of the front gore, where they are finished with tan pearl buttons and a line of stitching which runs half way up to the waistline. At the back and front on the left side, the skirt is laid in an inverted plait several inches from the bottom, to allow leeway when playing.

A narrow band of tan linen encircles the blouse near its base and lends it a rather short-waisted effect. Above the band in front are two set-in pieces of the tan linen edged with stitching, and these extend under the arms, but do not show at the back. A narrower band of the tan linen forms a rounded collar on the front of the bodice and in the back becomes a pointed yoke. Below that point starts a row of small tan pearl buttons which fasten the garment.

Tan canvas tennis shoes, long, loose, white doeking gloves, a soft, tan felt hat and a long, white, chiffon veil completed the original costume. The veil was worn in the fashion approved by the girls who wish to protect face and neck from sunburn. One half of the veil is draped across the brow or the crown of the hat. The other half covers the lower part of the face and is secured at the nape of the neck. This style of frock marks a new epoch in smart tennis apparel.

A frock youthful in design and color-

ing is made of soft surah in a lovely shade of peony pink with a white sheen and a fine white figure. A narrow fluting of self-material edges the narrow underskirt, upon which is draped a panier caught up evenly an inch or so below the hips. The triangular piece which comes down on to the skirt has a row of five little bows of silk down the middle. These press down the front fullness of the panier. This pointed piece extends upward under a narrow girdle into two fluting-edged bands which run diagonally to the shoulders, and in the back form a square collar. Narrow flutings also run up the backs of the three-quarter sleeves to the elbows.

A type of frock that can be put to many uses is made of white serge, with a perfectly round skirt gathered at the back into a waist-band, but fitted plainly at front and sides. From the inner edge of each shoulder form, a design in yellow embroidery runs down the fronts of the bodice and extends into sharp points below a yellow suede belt that fastens with a mother-of-pearl buckle. These embroidery points, coming inside the sharp V caused by the partially lapped fronts of the skirt, overlay a false underskirt of fine white linen that is a continuation of the waistcoat. This vest is fastened halfway with tiny, white linen buttons, while the remainder of it appears to fold over. The frock fastens under a concealed opening at the left side of the back, which, oddly enough, terminates in a postilion. The same shade of yellow in the band outlining the waistcoat is repeated in the inch-wide necktie which encircles the high collar of white linen. Serge cuffs piped with yellow fall over tight-fitting undersleeves of white linen that carry a single row of tiny, white linen buttons. A white velvet Alpine hat, in which is thrust a Rosalind plume, is most suitable to wear with this tailored frock.

SPOTTED MUSLIN OF OLD DAYS

Finding favor in present day fashions

THE good old-fashioned spotted mus-

lin, which has rather been shoved aside in recent years, is again in favor. To take for a week-end visit it is comfortable, for it does not muss easily when packed, and it is paradoxical as it seems, both dressy and not too dressy. The white ones are the favorites, with the color notes sounded in the long ribbon sashes. Some have frills—two or three in number—around the bottom of the skirt. Others have simply the slightly fluted skirt and bebe blouse, with the neck finished with a lace collar or frill.

Another fabric which has not been used recently for smart costumes is a mull muslin, the oldtime plain white muslin. This fabric has been popularized with a model as simple as the foundation, says the New York Tribune. The underskirt of the muslin is straight and bucktorn down the center over a plain white satin fold. Over this hangs a tunic, a double long straight tunic, of the muslin bordered with a narrow fold of white satin. The corsage is very simple, with the long shoulder cap, blousing slightly over a blue ribbon sash, with the long ends caught at one side with one large pink rose. With it is worn a black velvet hat trimmed with tulle.

Many of the most attractive frocks this summer are built of two or even more materials. Take, for instance, a gown displaying a skirt of flowered silk. Over this will be draped a tunic of voile de soie or one of the sheer stuffs. This, in turn, will be bordered with lace or deep maline ruffles. The corsage is kept simple with a fichu of white net edged with lace, matching that on the skirt, while the belt will be of satin in a vivid shade. Again, lace will be draped over an underskirt of plaited chiffon.

Another noteworthy combination showed a skirt of blue and white striped canvas—it is really just like awning material—over which was draped a tunic of white lawn. The tunic took the shape of plaited flounces, three in number. With this was worn a blue satin coat, with

the cutaway lines and a large collar of white hemstitched muslin caught in the front with a soft black silk cravat.

At Newport, where the dampness of August is the arch enemy of sheer and easily mussed materials, they are wearing linen skirts, usually with two or three flounces, and a taffeta coat in a brilliant hue—a geranium pink or cerise, moss green or royal purple.

With summer frocks of transparent fineness the lingerie petticoat is of course a necessity. And here the white petticoat is better liked than the colored one, matching the gown. These petticoats are just as scant as it is possible to make them; not a plait nor gather, not even a belt, is permitted to break the clinging tendency of these garments. Flat buttons and buttonholes and widths joined with cat stitch to avoid the thickness of a seam are the features of these petticoats.

An idea which has been found very convenient, although it is not new, is the detachable trimming, which is accomplished by having a heading on the skirt portion and another on the flounce. These headings are placed one over the other, and the ribbon is laced through both of them. The same idea is carried out with the chiffon petticoats.

NAMES OF CLOTHS

Muslin is named from Mosul, a city on the banks of the Tigris; cambric from Cambria, a town of France. Gauze is probably derived from Gaza in Syria, although some authorities hold to the Hindu "gazi," meaning thin cloth.

Baize, which is commonly thought of as being of green hue, was named from its original color, a reddish brown, says the New York Sun. The word is really the plural of "bay," and the color is that of the horse which is known as "bay." A form of the word is common in many tongues.

Damask, quite obviously, is derived from Damascus.

Silk and serge are both derived from the Latin Seres, meaning the Chinese. These fabrics were first imported from that portion of Asia which is now southern China.

Velvet is from the Italian velluto, meaning woolly, this from the Latin vellus, a fleece. Vellum is a derivative of the same root—a pelt or hide.

Bandanna is from the Indian word meaning "bind or tie," and has reference to the manner of tying knots in the fabric to prevent the dye from reaching every part thereof. In this way spots are left white and a rude pattern remains in the cloth.

Alpaca comes from the animal of the same name in Peru. It is of the llama species and its wool is used to manufacture the fabric employed in the making of summer garments.

Calico got its name from Calicut, a town in India, once celebrated for its cotton cloth.

FERNS FOR TABLE

If one cannot always have flowers for the dining room table it is well to have in reserve a freshly filled brass fern dish, says the New Haven Journal Courier. There is a touch of luxury to the centerpiece that always justifies its effort in securing.

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APPARENT AND REAL PRICES

Things to be considered in buying meats

IN ORDER to become a good judge of meats it is helpful to have a few lessons from an experienced buyer. The different cuts will thus be easily learned, but the quality of the meat depends on so many factors, as the age of the animal, the breed and the method of fattening, that it is easy to make mistakes in choosing, and the buyer will often be wise in accepting information from the dealer, if he is one who prides himself on keeping first class meats.

Having found such a one, the customer who wishes to save time and money will continue to buy of him. The very large amount of meat which some housekeepers provide is not necessary, says the Kansas City Times. In general, it is better to use a reasonable amount of that which is in prime condition, rather than to economize on the quality. The meat is easily supplemented by other dishes, and the whole meal will thus be better balanced than would be the case if a larger amount of inferior meat was provided. Although not generally understood, it is just as important that the cheaper cuts of meat, as well as the dearer ones, should come from well-fattened animals.

There is an apparent and a true price of meats, a fact that is not always considered. It may be more economical to pay 15 cents for a cut of clear meat

than 8 cents for one that contains nearly half its weight of bone, skin and fat. The apparent price of chicken may be 20 cents a pound, but its real price will often be 50 cents, when the weight of head, legs, entrails, crop and bones is taken into account.

It is greatly to the housekeeper's advantage to buy fresh, well drawn poultry, for the flavor is injured by the practice of allowing the entrails to remain in the body.

Cold storage as applied to whole carcasses of beef and mutton has been of great service to the buyer. By its aid prices are equalized and we are furnished even in summer with meat that has been made tender by keeping. The service rendered by cold storage of fish and poultry is not so thoroughly well established.

With all cold storage foods it is important that there shall not be a long interval between removal from storage and cooking, and this is particularly the case with poultry and fish.

Storage of fruits and vegetables gives us many out-of-season articles. The same is true to a great extent of turkeys and other domestic poultry, for food of this kind is largely of seasonal production and cold storage seems to be the only method by which the fresh material can be kept for a long period for market purposes.

ADA LEWIS LODGING HOUSES

Accommodations for London working women

A TANGIBLE and definite step will soon be taken towards the solution of the problem of providing lodging accommodation for the poorer working women of London. Although in some of the large cities of the north provision of this kind has been in existence for some time, in London it existed only for men, says a Monitor contributor. But there is now a large building very nearly completed in the New Kent road, which will be called the "Ada Lewis women's lodging house."

The sum of £50,000 was bequeathed by Mrs. Ada Lewis-Hill "to found, endow and maintain at one or more places in London women's lodging houses, to be called the Ada Lewis lodging houses." This building will contain 180 singles and 30 double cubicles, for which the charge will be 5d. a night, or 2s. 6d. a week, and proportionately less in the case of a mother and daughter or two sisters sharing a double cubicle.

There will be dining, sewing, reading and common rooms. Ready cooked meals will be provided at little more than cost price and a lodgers' kitchen will be available, where women can cook their own meals if preferred. Large wash houses, with an ample supply of water, will be provided. The walls are tiled; the lighting is carried out by electricity and the

heating by steam radiators, and everything is planned to facilitate convenience, cleanliness and simplicity.

BLACK AND WHITE

A charming and original frock recently seen was of white cachemire de soie, made with four deep tucks one above the other, the top and last one being just about the knees of the wearer. Over this, there was a tunic that resembled slightly an unlaced panier, says a Chicago Inter-Ocean writer. It was of black mousseline de soie, cut away in front to leave the front of the skirt bare, and ran away at the sides like an old-fashioned swallow-tailed coat, its corners rounded and its edges hemstitched. It covered the corsage, too, and draped the sleeves, and had no trimming anywhere, but made, none the less, a beautiful and graceful gown.

FIG AND PEANUT

The children will like sandwiches which are spread with fig paste and sprinkled with ground peanuts, says the Minneapolis Tribune. The figs are boiled until they can be mashed into a paste and are then seasoned lightly with lemon juice.

EXCELLENT KINDS OF BEANS

String beans with brown sauce and in salad

FOR the use of green pods as food we may take many varieties of garden beans with good satisfaction. There are two preeminent types which give best satisfaction in this form. The white or wax bean, at its perfect stage, has less of strings and a more attractive appearance than any other variety. The cranberry bean, with red speckles on the pods, is liked better for flavor, by many, and, also when the beans have developed to use as a shell bean it is especially good.

The cranberry beans, if used green, should be picked before the seeds are formed. String them carefully, for nothing is more annoying than to find the tough strings clinging to the beans on one's plate.

Sometimes it is necessary to pare off a thin strip with the string, the latter adheres so closely. When the strings are removed, lay the beans together on a board, as many as your hand will cover, and cut them off at one end in half inch pieces or larger, if you prefer. Wash them quickly, put them into a stewpan in plenty of boiling water to cover the beans. Let them cook slowly but steadily for two to four hours, according to the toughness of the pods. By rapid boiling and with very tender pods you may find them done in considerably less than two hours, but they are better not than to be hurriedly cooked according to the best culinary authorities. Let the water cook away at the last, and add salt 15 minutes before serving. Shake a little pepper over, but be generous with butter, and you may add cream also, if you like.

In the country, where sweet, fat salt pork is always at hand, the dish is not considered complete without this for seasoning, a small piece of it being boiled with the beans, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

"String Beans with Brown Sauce"—Prepare and cook the beans as though they were to be served plain. While they are

cooking, put into a second saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and finely chopped ham and cook for five minutes. Then add a tablespoonful of flour, mixing well, and gradually pour in a cupful of good rich stock. Stir until smooth, seasoning with pepper, salt and a little onion juice. Strain this sauce over the beans and cook for five minutes longer.

String Bean Salad—Make a dressing of four tablespoonfuls of oil, one-half level teaspoon of salt, a saltspoon of pepper and one tablespoon of vinegar. Beat until an emulsion is formed and pour over about two cups of cold boiled string beans. If liked add 10 drops of onion juice to the dressing. Garnish with a little chopped cold boiled beef.

HOME HELPS

To stain wicker chairs, take 5 cents' worth of glue and 5 cents' worth of brown umber. Mix the glue with one pint of boiling water, and when quite dissolved put in the umber and mix well. When cool apply to the wicker with a soft brush. This is also a cheap and effective floor stain.

Wicker or rush chairs which at this season are often found dull and rusty-looking should be taken out into the garden or yard, and be well watered from a watering can with a rose on it. Leave them out of doors to dry and then rub with a soft brush, or duster, when they will look like new.

To clean straw matting, dip a clean cloth in tepid water, and rub over the matting, wring the cloth out, sprinkle matting with coarse salt, and rub well. Rinse off and rub dry with a soft cloth. This is the correct way; the use of soap will alter the color and rot the fibers.—San Diego Union.

OUR EQUINE FRIEND FRED GETS HIS DRIVER INTO A DILEMMA

Put Temporarily Into a Cow Stall With Low Doors and Fed, There Is Difficulty in Bringing Him Forth

FARMYARD PUZZLE

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

FRED weighs about 1400 pounds and is of a dark bay color. The reader will see at once by the specifications that Fred is not a human. Let us admit at once that Fred is a horse. In our more familiar moments with Fred, when the sun and the clear upland air are picking our faces in wholesomeness, we do not call Fred a horse—we call him a "boss."

Calling a horse a "boss" gives the same innocent pleasure and sense of freedom as wearing an old shooting coat at breakfast or letting a puppy chew your boot-lace. It is the same feeling of easy control that one has when one says "That's a pretty good pig" at the same time digging him over his collar with one's stick. Not every one can say pretty instead of pretty and preserve the spirit of the usage; it requires practice, but above all self-confidence. Like all the more graphic revelations, it requires good judgment, an unconscious furrow of experience and the knowledge that one area needs a court suit, and another area needs the ripe, dear bags of holidays. So we call Fred a "boss" when we are with him or his intimate friends, and we call him a horse when the inconsequential stranger breaks the sky line.

It is, perhaps, more for his qualities than his ordinary achievements that one likes Fred; there are some horses that can never be horses, they are too self-conscious and are always on dress parade, like the statesman that you can not conceive of leaning on a good, stout umbrella instead of the fashions. But Fred is not that sort at all; he makes no pretense; he is in no way affected. If horses were togas, he would never

all, he was not much to blame. You must know, then, that on a certain fine day, we started forth. Fred in the shafts, bound for a little upland farmhouse, settled on the tip of a hill from which we saw range after range of hills barred by valleys, both threaded here and there with white roads that ran up into dark woods and disappeared. We were to spend the day with the kindly folk that lived there and so must needs unharness Fred. In some indescribable way the noble animal was separated from the carriage and led into the barn, his person adorned with bowlines and close-fitting reins, breechings, traces and other odds and ends. In the barn, naught but a cow stall, with low doors, but Fred was inserted in them and left with his fodder. The hour of departure came; Fred must be united again to the carriage, but first he must get out or be got out of the cow-stall. Nothing easier; the experienced horseman in such cases makes certain professional noises and the willing animal quickly obeys. Did Fred? No, after bumping his high forehead against the low door twice, he backed into the stall and sulked.

The question then became, would it be necessary to leave him there, send his curry comb, blankets and tooth brush up from the village, trusting that the circus trainer, who could teach Fred how to walk on his hands and knees? Or ought we not, as the more economical plan, to leave Fred there on a low diet for a few months, so that he might diminish in pride and bulk? Or should we take the barn to pieces, so that Fred could get home by super time? This was a very practical scheme, but the ladies that lived on the farm might have objected. Or should we build a little cubicle next to the barn that Fred might always have some one to talk to? Of worst of it was that Fred was evidently hurt at the way in which we compared him to a cauldron in a glass jar. Anyhow, we got him out at last, with a good deal of feed dust on his person.

NEW YORK HAS WATCHWOMAN
NEW YORK—Mrs. Astrid Wolfe is the first night watchwoman in this city. She has charge of a large building that is being remodeled.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—One thousand citizens of Codington county, South Dakota, recently furnished an interesting illustration of what enthusiasm and determination can do in furthering the cause of good roads. These 1000 citizens, including bankers, brokers, real estate and insurance agents, merchants, clerks and farmers, laid aside their ordinary vocations for a day and, with pick and shovel, steam excavator and grading machine, started in to make a record in road-building. There is no question that they made one. Working in relays for 24 hours they managed to construct 24 miles of roadway, running due north and south through the county, which will eventually be one of the sections of the great meridian highway from Galveston, Tex., to Winnipeg, Manitoba. If all communities were animated by the same spirit that these people of Codington county have so notably displayed, the dilapidated, disreputable and disgraceful country road would soon become only an unpleasant memory in this land of Uncle Sam!

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—A committee of the Illinois State Bankers Association, headed by Charles G. Dawes, has reported a plan whereby the public may be protected against unscrupulous private bankers. It recommends the enactment of a law requiring all existing private banks to become state banks within three years, with a minimum capitalization of \$25,000, and containing provisions for relieving small banks from direct payment of fees and mileage to state examiners, for permitting them to do a trust business and for other changes in the present laws to make possible the conversion without hardship to these banks. The committee's plan should meet with the approval of every banker and should result in action at Springfield.

MANCHESTER UNION—It is a rela-

tively easy matter for any one who has occasion to send letters and other mail matter to foreign countries to ascertain the rates of postage, and it is a matter for some surprise that Vice Consul Orrett, at Kingston, Jamaica, should find it necessary to report that letters from the United States insufficiently stamped continue to arrive in Jamaica. It is simply a waste of time, effort and money, besides creating a prejudice against the American business firms which are at fault, for in the case of such short-paid letters, if they are accepted, the postage due has to be paid with the addition of a penalty charge. As a matter of fact, however, several merchants in Jamaica have notified the consul that they invariably refuse the receive them, especially when the letters are from new firms.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—Some figures cited in an article in the July Atlantic, by Francis Lynde Stetson, the well known corporation lawyer, show the importance which the corporation has assumed as a factor in the business of this country. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were probably not more than 100 corporations in the United States. For the fiscal year 1910-11 the number had risen to 247,000 corporations, with more than \$88,000,000,000 of stock and bonds, and \$3,360,000,000 of annual income. The total wealth of the United States is estimated at \$125,000,000,000. Thus, two thirds of the wealth of the country is held by corporations. This indicates the popularity of investments through corporations, notwithstanding some disadvantages under which such organizations operate.

MANY AT UNIVERSALIST MEETING
FERRY BEACH, Me.—Sunday services at the Universalist summer conference were attended by large audiences Sunday. The exercises began with the Sunday school which was held in the grove with the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams in charge. The Rev. Dr. F. Albion of Portland preached.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

POWER IN WORDS
The typewriter is mightier than the galling gun.—Chicago Record-Herald.

USED TO IT
Knicker—All three candidates who ask your support are college men. Bocker—Just what my boy has been four years.—New York Sun.

AN EASIER WAY
Miss Vocolo—I'm never happy unless I'm breaking into song. Bright Young Man—Why don't you get the key so you won't have to break in?—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

HELPING TO REVIVE IT
"Our beautiful suburb is a trifle slow. We ought to do something to wake the people up." "I'm doing my share. I've got a rusty lawn mower."—Courier Journal.

BOTH WRONG
"My wife still thinks I'm a treasure." "I wish mine did. She thinks I'm a treasure."—Satire.

PROOF'S THE THING
If you would win your uphill fight Just grab the world and move it; Don't only be sure you are right, But go ahead and prove it. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

REASON FOR THE WHIRL
"Why does a cat chase her tail?" "I suppose it is because the cat, being strictly a domestic animal, wants to make both ends meet."—Baltimore American.

GRACES OF LANGUAGE
"Have we any gift for poetic expression in our modern life?" "Certainly. Look at the beautiful names we manage to think up for sleeping cars and apartment houses."—Washington Star.

ABOUT THIS TIME LOOK OUT!
Always it seems When I haven't a son, Comes the old cry: "City taxes are due." —Detroit Free Press.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
Capt. E. W. Eberle and Capt. W. W. Gilmer commissioned captains from July 1.

Commander O. P. Jackson commissioned a commander from July 1.

Lieut. Commander Sinclair Gannon commissioned a lieutenant-commander from June 7.

Lieut. Stephen Doherty commissioned a lieutenant from June 7.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler commissioned a lieutenant from July 1.

Lieut. H. E. Cooke detached the Kansas, home, wait orders.

Lieut. Mylas Joyce, detached twelfth lighthouse district, wait orders.

Lieut. Robert Morris, detached naval

training station, San Francisco, Cal., to the Kansas as senior engineer officer.

Navy Notes
The Mississippi placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Aug. 1. The Orion placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 29.

BACK BAY WORK TO COST \$167,000

Upwards of \$167,000 will be needed to do the work proposed in the vicinity of Charlesgate, in changing the channel of Muddy river to make better approach to the Fens and the necessary alteration to Commonwealth avenue.

The transit commissioners have notified the mayor that the cost of the investigation provided for by chap. 27 of the resolves of 1912 into the Dorchester tunnel extension will not exceed \$3000.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

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STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rent, No. 6 Smith st., AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

WALL PAPER

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

Cambridge, Mass.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

LAWN Mowers, Rakes, Screens and Screen Doors. Complete line of Lawn Furniture. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

FLORIST

ROBBINS BROS., 420 Massachusetts av. Mail and telephone orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2530 Camb.

FURNITURE

C. J. MOLLER, Inc., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING

HERSHUM & CO.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage, 636 Mass. ave. Phone.

Lynn, Mass.

APPAREL FOR LADIES

LA GRECOUE CORSETS—New Spring Models, \$1.50 to \$2.50; sole agents for Lynn; corset fitting a specialty; mail and phone orders promptly filled. GODDARD BROS., 76 to 88 Market st.

CLOTHING

BESSE ROLFE CO. Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Fair Prices.

COAL AND WOOD

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW-HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

FOOD STORE

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat" Telephone Lynn 2800

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

HILL, WELCH CO., Housefurnishers and Upholsters, 200 to 202 streets. MONROE and OXFORD STS.

RESTAURANTS

HUNT'S LUNCH, QUALITY FOOD, 18 CENTRAL SQUARE.

SHOE STORE

VACATION SHOES—A most complete assortment of pretty Pumps, Sandals and Oxford. HOLMES' SHOE STORE, 26 Market st., Lynn. J. C. PALMER, Manager.

TOOTH POWDER

BURRILL'S—The one perfect Tooth Powder. The best by test and taste. NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO.

Malden, Mass.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KELLEY'S MILL REMANENT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple

Chicago, Ill.

CANDIES AND ICE CREAM

H. B. MILLER & CO.—QUALITY Makers of Fine Candies, Ice Creams, Fruit Trees and Pastry Drinks. Parties served. Candy a specialty. 2214-16 N. Clark st. Phone Lake View 2537.

CLEANERS

WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER Weaving Apparel, House Furnishings, 620 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 158.

DENTISTS

REMOVAL NOTICE. DR. ALDEN R. NEWLIN, 108 State st. Tel. Cent. 4910

DRESS SHOPS

FLANDERS, 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks

GOWNS

BERTHA FRENCH FIELD—MILLINERY Gowns, Vases, Etc. Made to Order. Tel. 6063 Hyde Park. 1467 EAST 53rd st.

GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

BLANCHETTE BECKETT, Importer GOWNS, BLOUSES, WRAPS, ETC. 3512 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. Phone Douglas 4691

H. ZEISS, LADIES' TAILOR—Suite 1612, 29 East Madison st. Special discount during August on all Fall Orders for Suits, Long Coats or Separate Skirts. Phones Randolph 1174. Automatic 48220.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1409 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

LAUNDRY

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call Fullerton to Devon ave.; tel. Edg. 4209.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1633.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR HIGH-CLASS PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY, for kodak supplies and kodak work our name has always stood for quality and dependability. KRAUS STUDIO, 4518 Evanston ave., Chicago.

PRINTERS

L. W. Becker, Pres. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas. Phone Harrison 7450 THE BECKER PRINTING CO. 626 FEDERAL ST., CHICAGO. Fine Catalog, Color and Job Printing

RESTAURANTS

MRS. KNOX LUNCH CLUB For Men and Women 20 E. Randolph st., CHICAGO

ROOFERS

736 Belmont Ave. Phone Graceland 3605. Shingle and Ready Roofing Chicago and all suburbs

SHAMPOOING

MISS NEWLIN, MRS. REAGAN, Shampooing, Hair Dressing, Toilet Articles, Pedicure. 610 Stewart bldg., State & Washington sts.

Tailors

Kelster's Ladies' Tailoring College—Marie Ballou, Principal, Oakland Mills Hall bldg., 3977 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

Spokane, Wash.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

FINE PORTRAIT photography at fair prices. Individuality carefully portrayed. TREAT ART SHOP, 311 Riverside.

BARBER SHOPS

KOCH'S BARBER SHOP. Strictly Up To Date. Basement Jameson Bldg., Riverside and Wall

CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE. We specialize in \$20 and \$25 Suits. Inspection solicited. 331 Riverside.

CORSETS

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE. Dry Goods Paper Co. exclusive illustrated dry goods paper and stationery business. Opportunity to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that you be in a position to sell. We should apply salary and commission. Direct correspondence to: THE DRY GOODS PAPER CO., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER—Young man wants position, 3 years' experience in office work and bookkeeping; good references. W. B. HARRIS, Salem.

ENGINEER—Experienced wishes position in good gin or oil mill; strictly temperate. Corliss engine preferred; first-class references. Write to: FRID LAUTENBEGER, Los Angeles, California.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wants situation in newspaper, steady; country office preferred. A. F. YODEL, Asheville, N. C.

MAN with 10 years' geographic work wanted by experienced young man; any city or locality. ROY L. COTTENGING, 1000 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

PLACE wanted in newspaper office; work

reasonable if given permanent place. N. T.
HENDERSON, Hughes Springs, Tex. 16

PRINTER, young and ambitious, experienced as ad makeup on morning paper; also job work; can take charge of mechanical end and get results; union; wants position in town of 5000 to 20,000 in the southeastern states. **JOE D. C. WILSON**, Box 90, Greenville, Tex. 10

PROFESSOR of physics and mathematics in large college desires change of location; 7 years in present position. Apply to **E. P. BARRELL**, A. M., 821 Soniat St., New Orleans, La. 10

SAW FILER—Practical band, circular and band resaw filer, operating millwright bands, fillets and bars, which may be made

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PHOTOGRAPHER—Young woman of artistic ability wants work in photographic studio; also, as a model; or, to study of artistic photography. MISS McLEAN 2713 P st., Washington, D. C.

STENOGRAPHER—First-class; references. LORETTA P. HOLMES, 7th and Duham streets, Washington, D. C.

TEACHER wants position in private family; teach English and beginners in music; small children preferred; successful musician. Exchange, please. MISS RUBY HOPSEY, Woodside, Ridge, Va.

TYPEWRITER and office assistant desires position. IRENE HOMBURG, R. 5 Box 73, Atlanta, Ga.

PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED—MALE
HELPER wanted, instant mail for high grade clerical, technical and commercial men by the Advisory and Emp. Dept. of the Portland Y. M. C. A., Portland, Ore. 10
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE. Dry Goods an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that the representative should be one who should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York City.
SALESMAN (about 35), living in Los Angeles, wanted for stationery business salary small to start good opening for a party. Write to **JOHN METZGER CO.** 605 Union St. Bldg. Los Angeles, Cal.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE. Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper, has a number of vacant positions available to secure subscriptions or "club bases" in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing and good character be considered. Write: **GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York City.**

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GARDENER, experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, attending to lawns and caring for grounds generally, etc., wants employment. Address: **STANLEY A. A. A., Marina, Cal.**

PHOTOGRAPHER and bookkeeper. Young man wants work of any kind; will begin at the bottom and work up. speaks English and German. A. PHILIP.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Refined, experienced woman wishes housework, or care rooming house; has little boy; good home desired. **MRS. LOUISE SEELEY**, 231 N. Grand av.

Los Angeles, Cal. Home phone A1962. 3
ATTENDANT would like position as
Hotel companion in Boston or New

[illegible]

CANADA — FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

FARM HAND wanted, thoroughly experienced; married; house wood and garden free; \$400 yearly; splendid opportunity. J. S. FOX, Heather Brae, Alberta, Can. 6

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (22) wants position; 1½ years' workshop practice; studied in Germany and Scotland; well versed in German, English and some knowledge of Spanish. A. SEITON, Cath. singel 2, Utrecht, Holland. 7

ENGLISH BOY (14½) requires situation on farm; good references and none. E. ELSDON, 14 Argyle st., Alexandria, Scotland. 10

HEAD GARDENER—Practically all

controlling men; excellent references; England or America. J. TUNNINGTON, 19 Southsea Rd, Waverley, Liverpool, Eng.

SALESMAN, fruit, 25 years' connection with principal buyers in Great Britain, desires position; highest credentials. JOHN PEARSON, 261 Croxted rd., West Dulwich, London, E16.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—American woman of experience wants position as companion and attendant to an elderly lady; references; references and preferred. MISS SCOTT, PROCTOR, 230 Talbot st., St. Thomas, Ont., Can.

HOLIDAY TOURISM wanted (August till Sept. 10); would travel; French, German, Italian, Spanish, etc. reference. GEBERGE, Chem School, Surrey, Eng. 5

YOUNG LADY trained in Brussels to

teach solfège and piano, speaking French, English and German fluently, some knowledge of Italian/trustworthy and cheerful,

books post in family or school in London or elsewhere; could teach in exchange for home and small salary if in London; elsewhere, good salary; fond of young people; good references exchanged. MISS VIL-LARZEL, Valentin 23, Lausanne, Switzerland. 7

ASSISTANT

COMMONWEALTH PIER PLANS TO BE FINISHED BY DIRECTORS OF PORT

Following a conference of the New Haven road attorneys with the port directors today the latter will make plans for taking over the Commonwealth pier and beginning its development.

On Aug. 15 the directors of the New Haven road will meet to consider the proposition and will undoubtedly ratify it, according to the understanding at the office of the port directors. Then with the formal approval of the mayor, the Governor and his council and that of the Boston & Maine directors, all of which is said to be practically assured, the port directors will be free by Sept. 11 to go ahead.

They have planned several large features, including a grain elevator, a large freight shed, two railroad tracks, a broad teaming avenue and possibly a traveling crane for loading and unloading of heavy freight and an upper story for passengers and light freight.

One plan shows the grain elevator in the middle and on another it spans a teaming avenue. As the pier is very wide it can receive large steamers on both sides, with the same general treatment for both.

C street is to be extended from Summer street to the pier on a high level, according to one of the plans. Whether it is to be a bridge or an embankment is not decided.

C street extension will strike the pier on a level with the second story, and is intended chiefly for light teaming. Ways of connecting the dock with the railroad are also being worked out, having regard to the fact that both the tracks and the building of C street will have to be planned with reference to the new fish pier which is being built alongside of Commonwealth pier. On the fish pier work is already far advanced and its completion is expected by the first of next January.

SPECULATION RIFE AS TO REOPENING OF CANADA HOUSE

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is uncertainty in political circles here as to the probable date of the opening of the parliamentary session.

Before the ministers dispersed, the view obtained largely that the House might not be called together before Jan. 1. There is a decided disposition to defer action until after the holiday.

When the ministers come home from abroad, the naval policy will have to be formulated. This is an important question requiring much consideration. A redistribution bill will have to be prepared, the question of what, if anything is to be done with the tariff, discussed, estimates prepared and much other business got ready.

The rank and file of the members prefer a January session, many considering the fall session of it as so much lost time. On the other hand, an influence making for the customary fall session is the desirability of ratifying the West Indian trade agreement in order that it may be effective on Jan. 1.

The question will not be determined till the prime minister returns but meanwhile the probabilities are that the House will either assemble earlier than usual, in order to do something before the holidays, or else meet immediately after New Year's.

FLAGSHIP NIAGARA TO BE RESTORED

ERIE, Pa.—The flagship Niagara, which led the American fleet under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry to victory in the battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813, after the first flagship, Lawrence, had been shot to pieces and abandoned, will be raised and rebuilt.

The hull of the vessel, lying in 20 feet of water in Misery bay, an arm of Presque Isle bay, has been given a thorough examination by Dan Clafin, a diver, under the personal supervision of Milton W. Shreve, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

NEW FLAGPOLE FOR EXPOSITION SITE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Thousands visited the exposition site at Harbor View recently to see the new flagpole which is the gift of the citizens of Astoria (Ore.) to the exposition company. The pole originally was intended for the Astoria centennial exposition. It is a Douglas fir, and is considered to be a perfect piece of timber. It is 246 feet long, 5½ feet in diameter at the base and is two feet in diameter at the top. After it has been hewn by the sparker it will be raised on the exposition site with fitting ceremonies.

BANKERS IN SAN DOMINGO
OTTAWA—Royal Bank of Canada denied that it refused a \$1,000,000 loan to government of San Domingo. Bank officials say that no such loan has been asked for. Royal has two branches in San Domingo and declares that despite adverse reports as to business conditions in San Domingo the bank is confident of conditions there, and has made plans for opening a third branch.

NEW BANK INCORPORATED
FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Citizens Bank, of Erlanger, Kenton county, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital stock is fixed at \$25,000.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Women interested in the movement for forming the Wakefield District Nurse Association plan to start the project late in the fall. Funds are being raised to carry on the work and many prominent persons have responded to the appeal.

Notices printed in several languages and calling attention to the law regarding carrying weapons, will be posted this week by Chief of Police Pollard. The police department has also had a blue light installed outside its headquarters in the town hall.

A campaign against automobilists who fail to sound their horns and whistles at the intersections of streets was begun today by the police department. Chief Pollard says that hundreds of autoists endanger the lives of children and other persons by neglecting to give warning of their approach.

MEDFORD

Lombard Williams, former representative, and once a resident of this city but now of Dedham, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for senator from the second Norfolk district. He was a member of the Medford common council 1900 and 1901 and served in the Legislature from Medford in 1902 and 1903.

The large dredges which have been used in the Mystic lake basin opening it to the motor boats, canoes and sail boats as far as the Mystic lake, were towed out through the Mystic locks at the Craddock dam today, the work having been completed.

CONCORD

Hall Brothers of Littleton, Mass., have been awarded the contract for the grading at the new Peter Bulkley grammar school which will be opened this fall for the first time.

The Rev. W. W. Campbell formerly pastor of the church spoke at the Christian Endeavor meeting last evening in the Union church at Concord Junction. The Concord Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, is planning to have an exhibit of flowers at their flower show on August 6.

LEXINGTON

This evening a delegation from the Lexington Grange, No. 233, Patrons of Husbandry, will upon invitation attend the meeting of the Waltham Grange in Odd Fellows hall at 8 o'clock. National Master Oliver Wilson and State Master Charles M. Gardner will be present.

The Rev. John Mills Wilson, pastor of the Lexington Unitarian church, conducted the fifth in the series of the union vacation services of the Hancock Congregational and First Parish Unitarian churches, Sunday morning in the former church.

READING

Former Selectman George L. Pratt announces that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for representative at the coming election. Mr. Pratt was a candidate for the office last year and polled a large vote.

The board of registrars of voters will be in session at its office Tuesday evening from 7:30 until 9 for the purpose of certifying nomination papers for the primaries. The registrars will also be in session Saturday evening for the same purpose.

EVERETT

During the first three days of the postal savings bank, opened Thursday at the local postoffice, there were 24 depositors and the total amount was about \$15.

Petitions are in circulation about the city to the metropolitan park commission asking that a special officer be stationed between Everett avenue and Broadway in the Revere beach boulevard. The city of Everett has stationed an officer at the boulevard and Broadway.

MIDDLEBORO

A union meeting of the evangelical churches in town was held last evening at the Central Methodist church. The sermon was given by the Rev. W. L. Phillips.

The local shoe cutters have been promised an increase of 25 cents a day in their wages to conform with the wages that are being paid in other towns. The new schedule of prices will go into effect the next run.

MALDEN

The Jefts hotel on Summer street has been sold to Mrs. D. P. Church of Dorchester.

Miss Emma L. Fall, daughter of former mayor and Mrs. George Howard Fall, who has been probation officer at the Springfield district court for the past year, has resigned to resume the practice of law in this city and Boston.

BROOKLINE

William Craig, one of the Norfolk county commissioners, and Dr. Everett M. Bowker are candidates for county commissioners.

J. Leonard Masons announces today that the municipal gymnasium is to be open to boys and girls on rainy days under the supervision of instructors.

QUINCY

A sacred concert was given at the clubhouse of the Wollaston Yacht Club Sunday afternoon.

George L. Gill Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., went on a trolley ride to Nantasket Beach Saturday evening.

The Rev. A. V. House of South Weymouth occupied the pulpit of the Bethany Congregational church Sunday.

HANSON

The tax rate this year will be \$17.80.

CHELSEA

The agent of the board of underwriters is inspecting the fire department and will make recommendations to the mayor and aldermen either today, or tomorrow. He has already declared the staff of men employed to be inadequate and will recommend more men. It is believed that several of the call men will be made permanent.

George A. Hatch, president, and H. Raymond Carter, superintendent of the Cary Boys Club, are at Prout's neck, Me., for two weeks. This week the club rooms are in charge of Warren L. Story and will be closed during the next week that some needed improvement may be made.

The two Everett boys, who were sentenced by Judge Cutler of the local court to work for one week on the farm from two weeks. This week the club rooms are in charge of Warren L. Story and will be closed during the next week that some needed improvement may be made.

Increases have been made in Arlington, Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, Cambridge, Swampscott, Milton, Everett and Lexington. Winchester made the largest increase, \$1.

WINCHESTER

On Wednesday practically all of the stores in town are to be closed in observance of merchants' day when the merchants and their employees and friends are to go to Nahant for the day.

The Edison Electric Company has placed one of the new mast-arm lights on Beacon street as an experiment, and the selectmen are considering the installation of a number of these lights about town.

STONEHAM

New street signs, which citizens have been agitating for several months, are being installed at nearly all of the principal streets in this town. The signs are placed on green posts and make a great improvement.

Company H, sixth infantry, of this town will participate in the war maneuvers to be held in Connecticut next week. Capt. Duncan M. Stewart has been preparing the local soldiers for the war game for several weeks.

NORWELL

The annual field day of the Union Glee Club of Rockland will be held at Ridge Hill grove next Saturday, afternoon and evening. During the afternoon there will be baseball and athletic sports and in the evening there will be dancing.

Nomination papers for Will D. Turner of this town for representative to the General Court are being circulated through the district. Mr. Turner has served one term.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Epworth league of the Methodist church will take an auto ride to Nantasket beach tomorrow evening.

The committee appointed by the town to look into the matter of purchasing the pipes from the Bridgewater Water Company has had an interview with the owners and will submit a report to the town soon.

MELROSE

Today is the last day for filing referendum papers in the proposition of the \$5000 appropriation in addition to a \$45,000 appropriation by the city for the memorial building and city auditorium. Three referendum papers have been in circulation.

WEYMOUTH

The Rev. L. G. Gartner, pastor of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church, has been transferred to an Illinois conference and he is to be connected with a university at Evanston, that state.

The First Methodist Episcopal church is to be closed in August.

ROCKLAND

Hartsuff camp, S. V., of this town and George G. Meade camp of Abington, will hold a union field day at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, on Aug. 17.

Steps are being taken toward organizing a Roosevelt club in town.

WHITMAN

A special town meeting will be held this evening in the town hall when the question of an addition to the high school building will come before the citizens. Several town meetings on the question have already been held and feeling is running high over the question.

BRIDGEWATER

Improvements are being made to the State Normal School buildings preparatory to the opening of school next month. A large entering class is expected.

NEWTON

Many persons witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the synagogue of the congregation Agudath Achiam yesterday afternoon, which is the first to be established in Newton.

ABINGTON

Prof. Winfred Donovan of Newton has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the North Baptist church this month while the Rev. D. H. Woodward, the pastor, is away.

ARLINGTON

The Rev. Robert Walker, chaplain of the state reformatory at Concord, Mass., occupied the pulpit of the St. Johns Episcopal church Sunday morning.

HANOVER

The school committee has begun the work of repairing the school buildings in town for the opening of school next month.

BOSTON TAX RATE, IT IS SAID, WILL SHOW AN INCREASE

Boston's tax rate for the ensuing year will be announced Wednesday or Thursday and, it is understood at city hall, will probably be \$16.50, an increase of 10 cents on \$1000.

It is possible that the rate will remain at \$16.40 in the event of the personal property valuation making sufficient additions to cover the losses due to transfers of several rich estates during the past year, by trustees.

Of the 52 Massachusetts cities and towns that have announced their tax rate, the majority have shown a reduction, owing to increase in real estate valuations. Lynn, Lawrence, Melrose, Wintthrop and Nahant remain as last year.

Saugus made the greatest reduction, \$4.90 from \$25.60. Other large communities showing reductions are, Concord, Malden, Danvers, Topsfield, Somerville, Waltham, Ipswich, Salem, Westwood, Easthampton, Marblehead, Chelsea, Medford, Belmont, Bellingham, Palmer, Dennis, Shelburne.

Increases have been made in Arlington, Woburn, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading, Cambridge, Swampscott, Milton, Everett and Lexington. Winchester made the largest increase, \$1.

GOV. FOSS LOUD IN PRAISING CANAL AFTER HIS VISIT

That the Cape Cod canal will be a boon to Boston as well as the rest of New England is the opinion reached by Governor Foss after making an inspection of the work with Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and Galen L. Stone and an official of the company. The Governor returned yesterday. From Marion the party went in a yacht to Buzzards bay and thence by automobile to the other end of the canal at Sandwich, stopping at various points to watch dredgers at work. There are now 700 men employed. The Governor is enthusiastic over the canal. The high cost of living, in his opinion, is due in great part to the cost of distribution, particularly transportation. Development of waterways, he feels, will tend to reduce prices. He expects to have something to say on the subject in his campaign.

MR. AND MRS. TAFT MAY BE GUESTS AT HAMMOND FETE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the lawn fete to be held on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond on Friday, Aug. 23, for the Women's Titanic fund, with which to build a memorial arched. The fund is now \$26,000.

The President and Mrs. Taft have been invited to be guests of honor of the fete and there is a long list of patronesses.

A dramatic and musical program will be provided by Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, Charles Rann Kennedy, William K. Harcourt, Miss Alice Fisher and others. The Boston and Yale quartets will sing, and Miss Virginia Tanner will dance. There will be music in the afternoon by the Salem Cadet Band.

MILITARY SCHOOL COMES TO CLOSE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Highland military Academy, Salisbury street, established in 1896 by Caleb B. Metcalf, A. M., has passed out of existence. This was announced by Capt. Selwyn Beede Clark, C. E.

Highland military Academy, Worcester, in the 55 years of its existence, has become known throughout the country as a military institution of standing. Students were enrolled from every state in the Union and many of its graduates have won signal military honors and achieved success in the field of business.

The academy was a boarding school and a large proportion of its pupils came from a distance.

FIREMEN WILL MUSTER 60 TUBS

At a meeting Sunday afternoon of the Winimmett Veteran Firemen's Association of Chelsea, having in charge the arrangements for the annual muster of the New England Veteran Firemen's Association in Chelsea, Aug. 22, William H. Hathaway of Gloucester, president of the New England League, stated that he expected at least 60 tubs would be represented in the play-out and that the muster would be the greatest ever held by the league.

The committee, of which Fred Young is the chairman has secured \$900 in contributions.

GOVERNMENT SUES PRESS BUREAU

CHICAGO—With the filing of an agreed decree in a civil anti-trust suit against the Western Newspaper Union, and the American Press Association, the federal government took an advanced step under the Sherman law to prevent what the department of justice regarded as the possibility of a combination to influence the opinions of 60,000,000 readers of rural newspapers.

JUDGE UPHOLDS FREE SPEECH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Twenty Socialists, including nine young women, jailed for street speaking without a police permit, kept the other prisoners awake all night with cell oratory. There was no sleep, just speeches. The Socialists were discharged today, Magistrate Goettman upholding free speech.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

MONTANA LANDS

FOR SALE—MONTANA RANCH, 900 acres in two units 450 acres each, near state's largest markets; irrigated, cultivated, now under crop, very modern buildings and improvements, including machinery, stock, lumber; everything necessary to start right in; one mile from bustling city of 2500; part of estate which helps are trying to settle up and get their money; price and terms will more than please. Address J. H. SHARPE, Trust Officer, Miners Savings Bank & Trust Co., Butte, Mont.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—Alberta wheat lands, near Edmonton 150,000 acres; crossed by three railways; rich soil; sell in 10,000-acre tracts at \$14.00; easy terms. S. P. BRANNAN, Rector bldg., Chicago, U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading sq. Tel. Office 123, Res. 128

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST. READING. Tel. 223-3

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA
ORANGE, LEMON, WALNUT groves; extra choice; income earning; beautiful suburban homes. WRIGHT, KINGSLLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—UTAH
FOR SALE—350 acres asphalt deposit with lithograph stone; cheap, cash deal; apply F. J. VINCENT, 520 E. 4th South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY—Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 70, P. O. Leland, 31 Milk st.

SUMMER COTTAGES
COTTAGE FOR SALE
Three minutes walk from Hotel Pemberton; ocean front, completely furnished, electric light, 7 rooms and bath, on Chantrell street. Inquire at house, or Box 45, Hull, Mass.

APARTMENTS—NEW YORK
BUSINESS WOMAN will share her attractive, cool apartment with another woman. Write MISS LOCKE, 150 West 104th st., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS
Furnished or Unfurnished.
From 1 to 9 rooms, Back Bay, Beacon Hill and Coolidge Corner, Brookline; 2 and 3 room suites, 4 Walnut st.; entire floor, 21 Newbury st.; 2 rooms with bath, 1233 Beacon st.; 6 rooms with bath, 1343 Beacon st.; 9 rooms and bath, 15 G. Cent. st. from Sept. 1st. Apply 12 Beacon st., Boston, Hay 903.

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Touring car for sale; A1 condition, top, speedometer, clock, gas tank, trunk rack, Columbia windshield, extra shoes, cases. F. H. HUNTER, 223 Board of Trade bldg., Boston.

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A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1500

FEDERAL BILL
AIDS MINNESOTA
WATER RESERVE

ST. PAUL—With the passage of the river and harbor bill, signed by President Taft recently, the water resources work in Minnesota will be advanced. The Gull lake reservoir project will be pushed to completion, so that proper flowage from Gull, Round and Long lakes may be obtained into the Gull river. The lakes are connected by small channels which will be dredged. Gull lake is not large enough to hold the available water supply, so it is planned to use all three lakes.

The Traverse lake project calls for a deeper and wider channel between upper Traverse and lower Traverse. A teaming is making regular trips between the villages on the two lakes and the new channel will facilitate traffic.

At Warroad, where the river empties into the Lake of the Woods, the harbor has for years been filling up with mud. Dredging will be under way as soon as the dredge is returned from Kenora, Canada, where it is being repaired. The harbor will be cleared and fishing boats allowed to discharge on the Warroad docks.

The government is working to maintain a flow of water in the Mississippi, by the use of the six big reservoirs.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pullman car Commonwealth, occupied by S. W. Winslow and party, was attached to the Chicago express from the North station at noon today en route to Buffalo via Rotterdam Junction and West Shore road.

The building department of the New Haven road has a large gang of painters with camp train at work on Back Bay station.

For the accommodation of St. Croix Valley Association, a party of 225 persons, the Boston & Maine road furnished a special train consisting of 11 cars from North station at 7:30 o'clock this morning routed via Portland and Maine Central road to Calais, Me.

The Massachusetts Technology summer camp party and their effects will occupy extra equipment attached to the Boston & Maine road's Bar Harbor express from the North station at 10 o'clock tonight en route to East Machias, Me.

WAS MR. TAFT'S FATHER-IN-LAW

CINCINNATI, O.—John W. Herron, father-in-law of President Taft, passed away this morning at his home in Cincinnati. His son, John W. Herron, Jr., and his oldest daughter, Mrs. William H. Taft, have been summoned. Until his retirement from the legal firm of Herron, Gath, Herron & James, five years ago, Judge Herron was the oldest practicing lawyer in Cincinnati, having been active in his profession in Cincinnati since 1848.

He was born in Pennsylvania in 1827 and came to Cincinnati early. He was graduated from Miami University at Oxford in 1845 and began practicing law three years later. For 52 years he was a member of the board of trustees of Miami University.

CONNECTICUT PLANS TICKET

HARTFORD, Conn.—Nearly 100 persons, friends of Charles Montgomery, a former Democrat and delegate to the Progressive convention, left here Sunday with him. It has been decided to put a complete state ticket, from congressman to justice of the peace, in the field.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Profitable summer business and desirable home for the entire year on North Beach, Wash.; offers 18% returns on investment to energetic couple; no boarding house; property 50x250 feet with title to water's edge; perfect beach; two-story frame house, nine rooms, and four small cottages, all completely furnished and rented. If taken now, good returns this season. Price \$3000; one half down. Good reason for selling. Rare chance for man and wife, or family. Good schools. Phone East 308 or 6 dress A. H. THOMPSON, 248½ Hawthorne ave., Portland, Ore.

WANTED: RESTAURANT MAN
To open restaurant in town of 7000; no opposition to good, clean place; new building; main corner of town; lessor has two hotels, European, to draw from; cheap rent; 46 miles from San Francisco. A. ALEXANDER, Napa, Cal.

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE
IMPORTANT
A resident of Denver, Col. for the past 25 years and active business man would like position as agent or representative of one or more of the following concerns to care for their interests in Denver, Col.; references. Address B. G. J., 500 South Lincoln st., Denver, Col.

ROOMS
BACK BAY, 234 West Newton st.—Finely furnished back parlor, with kitchenette; also square rooms, c. h. w., open plumbing. Tel. B. 3273-3.

BATHS on every floor, near State House, 55 Pinckney, elegant, cool rooms, large bay windows; tourists, Tel. Hay. 3563-W.

FURNISHED ROOMS, every convenience, \$5 per week, \$25 per month. C. O. MONWELTH BACHELOR APTS.; Phone 22862 Brookline.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 21897.

PUTNAM'S
280 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Union Square, good breakfast, postoffice, cafe. Tel. B. B. 177. Cuisine the finest.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 94—Outside rooms, \$3 up;

Latest Market Reports :- Investment News

FOUR PER CENT BONDS OF TWO GOULD RAILROAD COMPANIES

Striking Contrast Between Securities of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash—Both Properties in Need of New Funds and Complete Rehabilitation

NEW YORK—The position of the 4 per cent bonds of two old Gould railways, Missouri Pacific and Wabash, present an exceptional opportunity at this time of comparing the relative worth of these two issues. Both of them have sold near enough to each other lately to cause investors who usually are willing to take risks with their capital to measure them against each other, and though one of the issues is that of a bankrupt system which is undergoing drastic reorganization, the comparison has not at all been to its discredit. Lately the price of the Wabash 4s fell away from the season's highest level of 72½, but they nevertheless were still 13 points above the year's low level, whereas the Missouri Pacific 4s, while they held a point or more above 70, were within a fraction of the lowest record of the year. Further than that, whereas Missouri Pacific 4s compared in a decidedly unfavorable manner with their highest price of last year, 82, the other road's 4s stood well in comparison with last year's best price of 71½, and were far above their lowest price of last year, 47, quoted when it first was realized that receivership was inevitable.

That the bonds of a company in the hands of a receiver who is making no effort to conserve net earnings should thus disclose a more favorable record than the bonds of a company whose management's greatest desire is to show fixed charges well earned would be striking were it not recognized that the Missouri Pacific is hovering along the edge of receivership, while the Wabash has progressed a considerable way toward reorganization. The plan which has been under discussion by Wabash interests several weeks, calling for an assessment of \$40 a share upon both the common and preferred stock, and providing for retirement of the refunding 4 per cent bonds by means of 50 per cent cash distribution and a 50 per cent payment in preferred stock, has looked extremely well to those eyes which last winter saw ahead no such thing as a possible cash payment, but instead a probable extensive scaling down of the 4 per cent securities. In place of the bondholders being made to bear part of the burden of reorganization, it now appears that the plan is to ask shareholders to stand the entire cost. How far the objection of the shareholders to this proposal will go has not yet developed; that it is a good plan for the Wabash in that it would put, through the assessment, roughly \$37,000,000 of money in place of that amount of water in the Wabash capitalization has been accepted, and that it would be a far better thing for the bondholders than had appeared possible six months ago is known. If, despite the opposition that is now faced, the plan is adopted holders of the bonds of the Wabash will have been given more than they had expected.

With the Missouri Pacific, however, the outlook for the bondholders is not at all so clear. At the present time discussion of receivership is not so general or persistent, but the thought of default of interest is nearly all of the time in the minds of the 4 per cent bondholders, and each monthly statement that is published showing a decrease of earnings or an increase in operating costs leads to a calculation on the part of the bondholders to learn how near or far the company has come to meeting its fixed requirements. At a trifle above 70, they yield nearly 6½ per cent, and for a collateral "gold" bond, are low enough to be regarded as selling at a receivership price, even though friends of the system emphatically declare that it will emerge from its difficulties under the guidance of President Bush.

What the Missouri Pacific most needs is exactly what the Wabash has most needed—a drastic scaling down of securities. In actual figures, the Missouri Pacific's gross capitalization may not seem so unusually large—it is not, for instance, so great per mile as that of the Atchafalaya, Kansas & Texas, Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, or a dozen other roads. In the fiscal year 1911, its net earnings per mile were \$1300; those of the Atchafalaya were \$3550, of the Kansas & Texas \$2503, the Rock Island \$2421 and the Alton \$4074. President Bush, from the first day that he took hold of the system, found that what must occur was an upbuilding of the road to a point where it could carry at least those securities issued against it which represented fixed charges. It was not possible for him to give the road what it most needed, namely, an expulsion of water from its capital and an injection of many millions worth of improvements to roadbed and equipment, so he did only what he was able—used gross earnings and built up the company's lines as best he could in that way.

To an extent he has been successful; in the 11 months ending May 31 he was able to increase maintenance of way expenses about 8 per cent and enlarge the expenditures of upkeep of equipment 5 per cent over 1911. At the same time he succeeded in one other important direction, by cutting down transportation costs, or actual running expenses, about 5 per cent, so that instead of making inroads on the balance of earnings necessary for fixed charges the reduced running expenses and increased gross income offset the large maintenance appropriations to the extent of \$1,304,000. Through "adjustments"

which are often made in June this increase in net earnings may have been increased to \$2,400,000 by the close of the fiscal year, but even with such a gain there will have been a deficit of more than \$2,000,000 for 1912, for in the previous fiscal year's report there was shown an excess of fixed charges over net income of \$5,532,000. If such a deficit occurs and has to be met out of the company's assets, there will be left a profit and loss surplus of about \$7,000,000, as against \$16,655,000 two years ago and \$23,416,000 at the close of 1908.

It is an obvious enough fact that if the Missouri Pacific could build up its physical property sufficiently, its financial difficulty would disappear. But it has no means of effecting rehabilitation saving by the sale of new securities, and these the market will not take. Now near, if not at all, the long-threatened receivership may be, even those responsible for the road's failure to go into receivership last year profess not to know, but what makes a receivership only partly to be feared by the collateral trust 4 per cent holders is that their securities are secured by an equal amount of St. Louis & Iron Mountain stock, of which the amount of collateral pledged represents the majority control of the Missouri Pacific's subsidiary. As it is only by holding tightly to this majority that the larger company can hope to continue its control over the Iron Mountain, which represents one of its most vital assets, it would seem that the Missouri Pacific will make every effort within its powers to prevent a default on the collateral 4s which would endanger the Iron Mountain stock. Still, it is plain enough that the holders of the collateral 4s consider their position weak enough to offer their bonds for sale at a discount of 30 points from par, whereas the Wabash refunding bond owners consider their position strong enough to warrant the advance in the price of their security that has taken place, since the early part of the year of almost 15 points.

It is not expected that the prices of these securities will remain long at their current levels. It may be that the Wabash bonds will have a setback; a hitch in the present plan of reorganization or a proposal that they be treated less liberally would undoubtedly have that effect. Whereas a repetition over an extended period of time of such a favorable Missouri Pacific report as was issued in May—wherein gross earnings increased \$227,000, operating expenses declined \$650,000 and net earnings gained \$877,000 over last year—would have a salutary effect on the price of that system's bonds.

Of course the likelihood now is that having been seriously proposed, the Wabash plan at present under consideration is along the lines of that which will be finally adopted, while prospects are that the Missouri Pacific's betterment of a single month has been made up eventually. But the contrast of the two 4 per cent bond issues is interesting just the same and offers a unique opportunity for investors or speculators to make a novel choice.

INTERBOROUGH HAS BIG GAIN

Interborough Rapid Transit started its new fiscal year with a gain of \$5800 per day, or \$180,000 for the month of July, all of which came from the subway, as there was a slight decrease in elevated gross. This gain compares with one of \$158,000 in June and \$121,000 in May and is a bigger increase than was made during any month of the fiscal year just ended. Undoubtedly the wet weather had something to do with driving people from the surface to the subway.

Of course the actual daily gross receipts in summer are much less than in the fall, winter and spring months. For instance, the daily gross in March and April will run over \$90,000, while for June and July \$70,000 to \$75,000 is a good day's total income.

Interborough Rapid Transit is understood to have carried on many days this spring not less than three times the number of passengers which it was originally designed to accommodate.

AUCTION SALE OF FISHER PLANT

J. E. Conant & Co., auctioneers, announce the sale at auction next Friday at West Lynn, Mass., a parcel of real estate and a lot of mechanical equipment of the E. C. Fisher Corporation. The plant is used in the manufacture of small motors and electric lamps. The realty fronts on Marion street, West Lynn, in the manufacturing district of the city and contains 28,443 square feet.

BOILER TUBES HIGHER
PITTSBURGH—Manufacturers of charcoal boiler tubes have announced a new price effective immediately, advancing the price \$2 a ton. This lowers the discount rate on all iron boiler tubes one point.

COINAGE IN JULY
WASHINGTON—Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during July, 1912, was 2,055,000 pieces, of value \$3,315,000.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS ARE ENCOURAGING TO THE INDUSTRY

NEW YORK—Judgment of almost every equipment company is that 1912 will be a big year. Railroads have been curtailing purchases for some years, and this alone would largely account for resumption of buying. But the greatest influence is crop expectations and general outlook for improved business. Therefore railroads are rushing to have rolling stock in readiness, and car and locomotive companies, as well as manufacturers of accessories, are reaping the benefit.

It is expected business for last half of the year will be decidedly greater than that of first half. As the first six months of 1912, in spite of fact that January and February were unusually dull, show 102,000 cars bought, or an average of 204,000 a year, the above predictions mean big figures.

Increase in locomotives purchased is even greater proportionately. American Locomotive Company is booking orders at a rate that will require it soon to operate at capacity. It experienced considerable loss through the boilermakers' strike early in the year. Although business during May and June was exceptionally good, the quarterly report to be issued this month will show only a comfortable margin of earnings on the preferred. The remainder of the year, however, will show larger returns. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if the common stock will receive any benefit, at least until a portion of the outstanding \$8,000,000 gold notes are taken up. Of this issue \$1,000,000 falls due Oct. 1, 1912; \$2,000,000 Oct. 1 of each succeeding year thereafter until 1918.

American Car & Foundry Company has had a very good year, and officials are optimistic regarding prospective business. It has now in operation all its 15 plants, employing about 20,000 men.

Pressed Steel Car Company is earning its dividend more comfortably than for two years.

Railway Steel Spring Company is booking an exceptionally large number of orders, and July has been better than any previous month this year, and this year will be the best since 1910.

One of the most gratifying conditions to car and locomotive makers is that prices are being steadily advanced. Larger cars are being required by the railroads, and better prices obtained, which means a more reasonable profit than for a long time.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS			
June	Operating revenue	\$905,538	Increase 34,880
Operating expenses	214,783		
Net income	690,755		
July	Operating revenue	1,222,675	61,187
Operating expenses	257,288		
Net income	965,387		170,710
CANADIAN NORTHERN			
Fourth week July	Operating revenue	\$175,000	\$147,300
Month July	Operating revenue	1,829,700	\$23,800
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & STE. MARIE			
June	Gross	\$1,393,533	\$291,339
Net	414,407		13,251
July	Gross	1,710,685	3,960,778
Net	639,142		2,473,936
Chicago Division			
June	Gross	\$837,942	\$142,678
Net	209,178		104,785
July	Gross	9,578,254	741,885
Net	2,522,891		715,333
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE			
Fourth week July	Operating revenue	\$188,300	\$8,877
Month July	Operating revenue	549,530	5,621
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH	Fourth week July	\$324,138	\$44,400
Month July	Operating revenue	\$920,261	\$33,400

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

	Bid	Ask
Anglo-American Oil	190	170
Atlantic Refining	455	400
Borneo-Seymour	175	200
Buckeye Pipe	185	190
Cheesebrough	825	875
Colonial Oil	165	180
Continental Oil	920	965
Crescent Pipe	65	70
Cumberland Oil	95	105
Europa Pipe	415	425
Gaige Signal	235	240
Go. pr.	143	150
Indian Pipe	125	130
National Transit	44	46
New York Transit	365	405
Northern Pipe	190	170
Ohio Oil Co.	100½	100½
Prairie O. & G.	310	320
Solar Refining	935	965
Southern Pipe	300	310
S. W. Pennsylvania Pipe	175	185
Southern Pennsylvania Oil	800	810
Standard Oil, California	190	200
Standard Oil, Indiana	270	275
Standard Oil, Kentucky	470	485
Standard Oil, Kansas	435	455
Standard Oil, Nebraska	305	330
Standard Oil, N. J.	415	425
Standard Oil, New York	310	320
Standard Oil, Ohio	250	255
Swan & Finch	190	210
Union Tank	77	80
Vacuum Oil	175	185
Washington Oil	30	35
Waters-Pierce	1300	1600

NEW MEXICO METAL OUTPUT
WASHINGTON—Output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in New Mexico, in 1911, was \$2,704,943, against \$2,691,080 in 1910. Production of gold increased \$280,284; silver increased \$269,183; copper decreased \$78,897; lead decreased \$56,637; and zinc decreased \$363,240.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS
NEW YORK—St. Paul has increased its locomotive order to the American Locomotive Company from 50 to 65 mikados and in addition has ordered 30 consolidation locomotives.

ONLY A MODERATE DEMAND IS NOTED IN LUMBER MARKET

Industry Lacks Snap but Prices Are Well Maintained and Few Changes Noted From Week to Week

WHOLESALE PRICES

Midsummer dullness is still pronounced in the lumber industry. The demand for building grades has been only moderate for several weeks past. Prices are fairly well maintained and changes from week to week have been slight. The tone is easy, however, and higher figures are no longer thought of.

Quotations below are those of wholesale in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 9-inch, \$25.50@26; 10-inch, \$26.50@27; 11 or 12-inch, \$27.50@28.

Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x5, \$21.50; 2x6, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23@23.50; 2x10, \$24.50@25; 2x12, \$25.

Boards—Spruce, 5-inch and up, \$20.50@21; matched spruce, \$22.50@23.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet, \$22.50.

Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20.50@21.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras \$3.90@4, clears \$3.60@3.65.

Laths, spruce, 1½-inch \$4@4.10, 1½-inch \$3.65@3.75.

Clapboards: Spruce, 4 feet extras \$50@52, clears \$48@50.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better, ¾@¾, \$28.50@29, flooring edge grain A \$40@41, B \$37.25@38.25, C \$33@35, A \$28.50@29.50, B \$27.50@28.75.

N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch \$31@31.50.

Partition No. 1-13-16x3½ \$31.50@32, roofers, 6-inch \$19.50@20, 8-inch \$20.50@21.

Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$47@48, 1½, 1½-inch \$48@49, 2-inch \$51.75@52.25, 3-inch \$61@63; No. 1 shop, 1-inch \$29.50@31, 1½, 1½-inch \$36.50@37.50, 2-inch \$38.75@39.75.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$34@35; 1½, 1½ inch, \$60@61.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54@55; sap, 1-inch, \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$90@95; 1½ and 1½ inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55.

Maple, 1-inch, \$39@41.

Oak, white, quartered, 1-inch, \$85@89; 1½ and 1½ inch, \$89@92; plain white, 1-inch, \$58@60; 1½ and 1½ inch, \$61@63.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2½ and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2½ and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2½ and 3-inch, \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2½ and 3-inch, \$90.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$33@35; 8-4 inch, \$37; 2½ and 3-inch, \$75.

Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.

Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, \$49@60.

Barn board: 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

WATER SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Officers of the new Water Conservation Association of Pennsylvania, which was organized here several weeks ago by water company officials, hydraulic engineers, corporation lawyers and others, has been announced.

Morris Knowles, a Pittsburgh engineer, is president, and W. B. Bennett, a Harrisburg engineer, secretary. About the most significant name in the entire list is that of A. B. Farquhar of New York, as a member of the executive committee. Farquhar is president of the Pennsylvania State Conservation Association, a branch of the national association.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK—Opening: Cotton—August old 12.25; September 12.26; 12.28; October 12.43; 12.44; November 12.47 bid; December 12.50@12.51; January 12.50@12.51; February 12.60 bid; March 12.62@12.63; May 12.67@12.70; market steady.

DOMINION BRIDGE CO.
MONTREAL—The Dominion Bridge Company has increased its capital to \$10,000,000. This company has a large interest in the contract for the superstructure of the Quebec bridge.

UNPRECEDENTED TRAVEL ON THE MELLER SYSTEM

Remarkable has been the volume of Boston travel on the Mellen railroads in the quarter ended June 30, compared with the corresponding three months period in former years. In round numbers this traffic on the New Haven and the Boston & Maine reached 14,626,000 passengers, against 13,550,000 in 1911, an increase of practically 8 per cent and a record which is not likely to be surpassed or even approached for a long time to come. The record is as follows:

NEW HAVEN			
No. of passengers:	1912	1911	
April, inbound	1,116,203	1,097,081	
April, outbound	1,149,882	1,102,458	
May, inbound	1,123,621	1,120,421	
May, outbound	1,141,380	1,116,235	
June, inbound	1,313,736	1,093,251	
June, outbound	1,298,084	1,042,540	
Totals	7,143,916	6,532,246	

BOSTON & MAINE			
No. of passengers:	1912	1911	
April, inbound	1,184,065	1,175,555	
April, outbound	1,249,231	1,200,725	
May, inbound	1,171,630	1,109,774	
May, outbound	1,252,312	1,116,235	
June, inbound	1,352,207	1,229,198	
June, outbound	1,332,207	1,226,198	
Totals	7,482,205	7,011,420	

Memorial day, the one "big" holiday in this period, did not produce as heavy a passenger traffic as usual (owing to somewhat unfavorable weather and occurrence in the middle of the week), and there was only a generally good increase in the number of passengers traveling in and out of Boston on steam railroads in April and May. After the close of the second month the New Haven was able to report an almost perfect record—one that "no other railroad" has ever equalled—"in having run 98.83 per cent of its 5941 Boston suburban trains in May on time."

Achievement of such operating efficiency found the South terminal forces in excellent trim to meet the great rush of passengers that they had to care for in the early part of June. It was, of course, the temporary influx of commuters, from the Boston Elevated system, coincident with the first week of the strike on the company's lines, that occasioned the abnormal ratio of increase in passengers during the June quarter. This overflow from the Elevated was most in evidence at the South station, which, it is worth recalling, regularly handles more trains daily than the Grand Central in New York and the Pennsylvania terminal in Philadelphia together, or any other passenger terminal in America.

GREATER DEMAND FOR MONEY NOW NOTED IN WEST

CHICAGO—The first week in August finds conditions in the western money market showing a somewhat firmer tendency in rates. The increased demand for funds from mercantile sources, as well as requirements for the handling of crops, is having considerable influence toward hardening rates, while at the same time, it is believed, sentiment is acting as an important factor, in causing many of the larger banks to advance their rates in a moderate way.

The prevailing rate of discount to borrowers is 5 per cent, although in instances where commercial paper is backed by good collateral, loans can be had at 4½ on four to six months' maturity. In the West and Southwest bankers feel justified in asking 5 per cent on grain receipts, especially in Kansas City; however, business of this character is not of large volume as yet, while at points further south, the demand for money has not become very strong, owing to the lateness of the season, occasioned by high water trouble and cool temperatures in several sections, during the early spring.

Commercial paper does not meet with as favorable consideration with the larger banking institutions as of a few weeks ago, as the surplus limit for loans is generally pretty close, and bankers prefer to maintain their present balance in available cash, awaiting further developments. Counter rates are held at 5 to 6 per cent, but activity in this respect is rather limited on the part of individual investors. The one very plausible feature of the money situation is the attitude of merchants and dealers who are manifesting a desire to get in touch with manufacturers for the purpose of increasing their stocks, and inquiry in this respect has shown a perceptible increase of late.

BOND AND STOCK ISSUE DESIRED

ALBANY—The public service commission, second district, is considering a petition of the reorganization committee of the Geneva & Auburn Railway Company. This committee purchased securities at public auction in Philadelphia after the company had defaulted in payment of bond interest due April and October, 1911, and receivers had been appointed in February last.

The company wishes to issue \$450,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, \$150,000 non-cumulative 5 per cent preferred stock and \$300,000 common stock. The commission will hold a hearing on this plan next month.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSED
LIVERPOOL—The cotton exchange is closed today.

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER—

"Diamond State Fibre"

BOX TRUCKS, WASTE CANS, Etc.<

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GOVERNOR OF BANK OF ENGLAND POINTS TO GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Chancellor's Rosy Summary at the Mayoral Banquet Is Followed by Warning Aimed at the Government

INCIDENT UNUSUAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The headlines of the Times of July 13 force the issue between the present government of Great Britain and the majority of the property-owning classes:

"Mr. Lloyd-George with the Bankers—An Optimistic Speech—Governor of the Bank of England as Critic."

Every year the lord mayor gives a banquet to the chancellor of the exchequer, the governor and directors of the Bank of England and other bankers and merchants of the city of London. Hitherto the great banqueting hall has been the very temple of peace on such occasions and the loving cup has been passed round with every outward semblance of amity and good will. It speaks much for the depth of political feeling now existing that in a country where political differences are constantly and completely submerged in the tide of sociality a discordant note should on this occasion have been ever so lightly sounded.

The chancellor was indeed optimistic. He congratulated those present on the unequalled prosperity of trade at the present moment. A comparison of trade during the last six months with the corresponding six months of 1912 showed that British imports had grown enormously, especially in food and raw material; exports had increased 66 per cent; shipping had increased from 15,000,000 tons to 19,000,000, and at present a larger tonnage of ships were being built in the shipyards of Great Britain and Ireland than in the whole of the shipbuilding yards of the rest of the world put together.

Outlook Is Praised

In the first six months of 1902, the sum cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House was £5,000,000,000; in the first six months of 1912, it was £8,000,000,000. During the last nine years, the income taxable by the income tax commissioners had gone up by £200,000,000, an increase of 33 per cent. "The trade barometer was set fair," and the only possible storm which might cause the hand to move backwards were labor troubles and foreign complications, both of which, the chancellor hoped, might be considered as in a fair way to dissipation.

After such a fair picture had been painted by the chancellor, it hardly seemed possible that another expert should arise and paint a gloomy one. One might have expected, perhaps, that a scene of fair prospect but in less glowing tones would have been called up. Temperamental differences make for difference in treatment, but sheer optimism and blank pessimism are at the opposite poles of thought.

This, perhaps, is exaggerating the case, but indeed the Governor's speech was as gloomy as the chancellor's was rosy. The past twelve months had been a period, not only of industrial, but also of financial unrest. The feeling of insecurity as regards the future of home investments undoubtedly continued. In thinly veiled language, the Governor attributed this to the legislation of the Liberal government. This legislation had hit the brewers and the landlords.

Bankers knew that you could not injure one portion of the community without the rest of the community suffering. One of the consequences, for example, had been the failure of the Birkbeck Bank. Amongst its other investments, had been half a million in Brewery securities. These had depreciated by no less than 47 per cent. Ground rents, in which they had also invested, had likewise depreciated enormously. And, passing on to the general question again, though trade had been good, bankers had again to write down their securities, amongst them, consols, at the lowest price the present generation had known.

Government Warned

"This demands the serious attention of the government, for what will be their position should they want to borrow on any large scale?"

The Governor's speech created what, in the present apathetic condition of the English public, may be described as a considerable sensation. On the one side it was held to have been "bad form" to have introduced polemical topics into a social gathering; on the other side it was thought that a desperate situation demanded a desperate remedy.

On the one side, it was argued that the fall in prices of securities was a natural result of the opening up of commerce in distant corners of the earth, with a consequent demand for money and a rise in its interest earning power; on the other side it was insisted that the socialistic tendencies of that legislation, had frightened all owners of property who preferred to place their savings in countries

ROSES FORM CHIEF FEATURE OF FLOWER SHOW IN DUBLIN



Scene in Lord Iveagh's gardens during exhibition held by Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland has lately held a very successful exhibition in Lord Iveagh's gardens in Dublin.

The chief feature of the show was the array of lovely roses grown by Hugh Dickson of Belfast, and Alex. Dickson, county Down and Dublin. A number of the newest types of Irish roses were to be seen, which bring out new beauties of form and color each season. There were some very beautiful specimens in the amateurs' section as well as some

very attractive sprays of climbing roses. The challenge cup was won for the third time by Dr. J. C. Ball, Monaghan, with a stand of 24 roses. County Kildare, which is famed for so many charming gardens, carried off a good share of the prizes, more especially in the classes for hardy flowers. The sweet peas could hardly be surpassed for brilliance and delicacy of color. The quality of the exhibits in the fruit classes was high, but the entries "er, not large. The exhibition attracted a great many flower lovers to whom it was a great treat.

ARMY COUNCIL MAKES RULES FOR BOARDING-OUT OF HORSES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It is announced by the secretary of the war office that the army council have decided to remove the restriction under which horses could only be "boarded out" at places within a day's march of the station of the regiment. The following are the revised conditions under which cavalry horses are boarded out:

Applications for horses should be made to the commanding officer of the nearest cavalry regiment, or to the secretary of the war office. A month's trial is allowed, and every endeavor is made to provide the applicant with a suitable horse.

After being finally accepted the horse must be kept for at least twelve months; it must be well fed and stabled, and must always be kept in hard condition, so that

where they would be safe from the "robbers of hen-roosts," and so on.

There is undoubtedly such a large amount of political animus in all these discussions that in the troubled waters of controversy truth, at the bottom of her well, cannot be very clearly discerned. It is hardly to be doubted, however, that natural causes, such as the low rate of home securities as compared with the high rates to be obtained in newer countries, accounts largely for the fall in consols and kindred stocks. On the other hand, the fear of socialistic legislation may certainly be a factor in the case. How far fear may be operative is, however, a much more difficult point to determine. Fear breeds fear and the fear of fear, largely inflamed by the political denunciation of the cause of the original fear, probably has more effect than the original fear itself.

Class Talk Depreciated

Nevertheless, or perhaps it would be more logical to say, for this very reason, it would undoubtedly be well if the more energetic of the Liberal forwards, such as Mr. Lloyd-George himself, were to forsake their favorite attitude of championing one class against another. When measures are advocated as "exclusively for the benefit of the "have-nots," it is not surprising that the "haves" should feel that they had better be looking out for themselves. The pointer on the scales of justice can more easily be marked in its deviation from the vertical when the scale-pans are not violently oscillated by the eager claimants for its decision.

It is not good, either, that the government and the leaders of the financial world should be at loggerheads. Credit is a plant of sturdy growth only when the conditions are favorable. Any element of fear is as an east wind to a hothouse plant. The whole social community is dependent on the modern system of credit to an extent which some modern statesmen, with more zeal than discretion and more cleverness than caution, perhaps fail adequately to realize.

Good-Will Needed

The good-will and respect for motives of political opponents, which has been such a happy feature in English political life for the past century, should be treasured as a most valuable asset. There are signs that in the regime of Mr. Lloyd-George with his undoubted ability and his laudable zeal for progress and reform this is being lost sight of.

It is not by any means all his fault. His opponents, with perhaps less excuse, have on not a few occasions forgotten that principle of "noblesse oblige," which it has been their glory not inadequately to maintain. But it rests with him as the strongest man in England to introduce a sweeter tone into English politics than has been observable the last few years.

it could, in case of emergency, at once take its place in the ranks.

A person with whom the horse is "boarded out" must certify it and lodge an insurance policy with the commanding officer of the regiment supplying the horse. All "boarded out" horses are liable to be called in for military training once in every two years, for a period not exceeding one month, a notice of at least a fortnight being given in each case. Expenses of transit are paid by the war office. The horses will also be inspected by an officer from time to time as may be considered necessary.

It is hoped that those anxious to obtain the use of a good horse on easy terms will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the "boarded out" system.

DIET MAJORITY REFUSES GRANT TO GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—In the progressive German principality, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, where there is an absolute majority of Social Democrats in the Diet, the conflict between the government and the constitution continues.

The government has recently come to the decision that in consequence of the ever-increasing dearth of living a bonus of an eighth part of his salary shall be given to every service clerk and every national school teacher throughout the country.

The Diet refuses to grant the sum demanded, which amounts to 130,000 marks, on the ground that the government is not justified in making decisions without the consent of the representatives of the country, unless, perchance, Parliament should not be sitting, which does not apply in this case.

TURKISH MINISTRY BELIEVED TO HOLD POPULAR MAJORITY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The new cabinet has wasted no time in showing its intentions. The state of siege in Constantinople has been raised, and the police has been placed under the command of military officers, who will be held responsible for the safety of the capital. At the same time, orders have been sent to Albania for the cessation of hostilities in that country. Every effort, it is declared, will be made for the pacification of the rebellious districts without the use of armed force.

Whether the ministry will be able to carry on with the present chamber, has yet to be proved. If the deputies support the government, no drastic action may be taken. In the event, however, of their showing an inclination to take the side of the committee, in whose interests they were returned, it is believed that fresh elections will take place. In this case, it is regarded as certain that a majority favorable to the present government will be returned.

AVIATOR FLIES 1670 MILES
(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A Russian aviator, Lieutenant Andrei, has accomplished the journey from Sevastopol to St. Petersburg, a distance of 1670 miles, by stages, using a Nieuport machine.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON EDUCATION BUSY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—South Australia has always been in the forefront of the commonwealth in regard to education. Attendance at school is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13 years, and tuition is free right from the kindergarten through the high or secondary schools, which are the stepping-stones to the university.

A feature of the system is the attention given to country schools, the provisions being such that the children of the settlers in the more remote districts can, in most cases, enjoy practically the same facilities for education as the children of those resident in the populous centers. Parliament, however, realizing that, equally with the individual, the state which relies on past achievement is apt to lag behind, has appointed a royal commission on education, which is now engaged in taking evidence with a view to the improvement of the system in certain directions.

Particulars made available by the education department show that in the April quarter of 1911, in which the last census was taken, there were in the state 46,829 children between the ages of 7 and 13 years. Of these 44,912 were attending either public or private schools, leaving 1,917 not recorded as receiving instruction. A school census of the whole metropolitan area taken a few years ago showed that less than 1 per cent of the children of compulsory ages were not meeting the requirements of the education act; and those taken in different parts of that area since show a similar result.

QUESTION OF FEES FOR DOCTORS HALTS GOVERNMENT ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The final decision of the medical profession, with respect to their support of Mr. Lloyd-George's insurance act, has been taken, in the confirmation by the representative body of the British Medical Association of the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the association at Liverpool, by a vote of 185 to 21.

The full effect of the refusal of the doctors to assist the chancellor was embodied in two resolutions, one of which affirmed that the association adhered to the minimum demands already placed before the chancellor, whilst the second called on the members of the association to support the decision.

As a result of this there are three courses open to the government. The first is to start a state medical service; the second is to permit the local committees in every case to make their own terms, and the third is to hand back to every contributor the sum of 6 shillings a year, and leave the contributor to make his own arrangements for medical help. Which of these alternatives the government will choose is uncertain. It is not improbable, however, that it will be the third.

ENDOWMENTS OF CLOSED SCHOOLS TO BE UTILIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—There was a time when the city had four national schools. These have now been closed, and the question has arisen how the endowments are to be used. The endowments amount to £18,000, and it is proposed by the board of education that the money shall be employed for higher educational purposes.

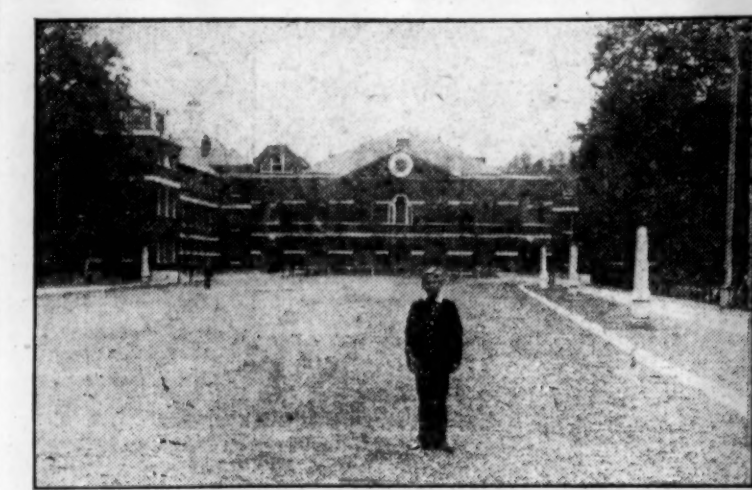
The proposals include the payment of fees for elementary scholars to enable them to continue their education, and many sums will be payable to elementary school children. Trust scholarships of £20 are also provided, and it will be possible under the new scheme for the trustees to spend as much as £200 upon one scholar. The scholarships are to be awarded on merit alone.

CONTRACTORS LOSE SIMPLON TUNNEL

(Special to the Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland.—The protests which were made by the Swiss people against the probable granting of the contract for the completion of the second Simplon tunnel to a German firm, appear to have had their due effect, for the directors of the Federal railways have decided, by 35 votes to 7, to dispense with foreign contractors and to build the tunnel themselves.

BOOT REPAIRING MAY BE TAUGHT
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It has been proposed to open classes in boot repairing at certain London county council schools situated in poor localities, provided that 15 students volunteer for each class.

LONDON UNIVERSITY SEEKING SITE OF FAMOUS BUILDING



Foundling hospital whose charter was granted in October 1739, and which has been often painted and described

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The senate of the University of London have finally recommended the site of the Foundling Hospital as the one most advantageous for the purpose of the new buildings of the London University. The decision has been arrived at after considerable controversy, and after the most careful consideration of the various areas proposed.

It now remains to be seen whether the government will accept the decision, and whether the donors, who have promised such large funds, especially for the Bloomsbury site, opposite the British Museum, will be willing to accept the senate's recommendation.

Exactly 200 years ago next year, Addison made, in "The Guardian," the proposition for the founding of this hospital, but it was not until 10 years later that Thomas Coram, the master of a vessel trading with the American colonies, undertook and succeeded in carrying out its foundation. The name hospital, of course, is used in its pure significance of hostel, as in the case of the Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, and for Army Pensioners at Chelsea. It is only gradually that the word has been contracted to mean a building for the care of the sick.

The charter for it was granted in October, 1739, when a court of governors was appointed and permission was given for the expenditure of £1000 on the necessary land, by George II. The chairman of the original court of directors was the Duke of Bedford and in October 1740 the committee authorized the purchase of two fields on the northern side of Ormonde street, a district which, today, has become almost the center of London.

The original building was planned to hold 200 children. No expenditure whatever was allowed for decoration of any sort, but a number of valuable pictures have been at one time and another bequeathed to it by famous English artists. Among these there is to be found the most famous of all Hogarth's pictures, "The March to Finchley," the painting which aroused the ire of the "Bantam Cock of Herrenhausen," who declared that the painter had made fun of "his guards," an opinion which it took all the influence of Ligonier, the colonel of the famous Black Dragoons, and afterward a field marshal, to overcome.

Hogarth also painted the portrait of the founder, Coram, as well as the picture of Moses, taken from the verse, "And the child grew, and he brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses." In addition to Hogarth's pictures, there is a Reynolds, the portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth, one of the vice-presidents of the hospital, as well as a view of Sutton's hospital, better known as the Charter house, by Gainsborough. The Charter house is not the only similar institution to the Foundling Hospital, the views of which hang upon its walls. There is the picture of the hospital itself, painted by one of the greatest English artists, Richard Wilson; of Chelsea, painted by Hayley; of Greenwich, painted by Whale, as well as of the hospital better known as the Bluecoat school, also by Whale, as well as at least one old master, "The Massacre of the Innocents," by Raphael.

It was not only painters who took an interest in the hospitals, but musicians. Handel was active in assisting its funds, and so was Dr. Burney, the father of Fanny Burney, and Giardini. Tweedle-dum and Tweedledee composed their quarrels in this instance, though Tweedledee proved almost as explosive as King George himself in his dealings with the governors. His picture, by Kneller, still hangs on the walls, and the score of his great oratorio, "The Messiah," is amongst the most treasured possessions of the institution. He and Hogarth left no tone unturned to help the funds of the hospital, and he gave the organ in the chapel, as Wren did the altar-piece, which is regarded as one of the finest of his works.

The quaint old Jacobean building, designed by Jacobson, has been the joy of innumerable authors. Dickens referred to it in "No Thoroughfare," and the "Boat" tavern, at the back, once, as its name signifies, a house for the bargemen who came up the river fleet to its doors, is the scene of a famous episode in "Barnaby Rudge." Every reader of

PASTORAL INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA EXPECTED TO GROW

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Despite the increase during recent years in the export of wheat, butter, meat and other commodities, wool still holds its place among the chief products of the state. South Australian flocks have gained a reputation extending far beyond the borders of the commonwealth and not only are the wool sales held annually in Adelaide largely attended by buyers from most of the manufacturing countries, but the product is eagerly sought for on the London market.

Last year the wool exported from the state amounted to 56,215,433 pounds, of a value of over £2,023,000. At present 107 blocks, comprising 45,926 square miles of pastoral country are open for application and the satisfactory prices now ruling for wool, combined with the useful rains recently experienced, especially in the far northern and eastern portions of the state, should induce a large extension of the pastoral industry.

BOY SCOUTS EULOGIZED
(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Lord Rosebery, in addressing 500 boy scouts at Polton house, Midlothian, said the boy scout movement was the best and the most hopeful he could remember to have started, because it aimed at training boys to be good citizens and to be good men. He thought the movement should receive greater encouragement from parents, and that it should also be patronized by ministers of religion.

TASMANIAN PORK EXPORTED
(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The first shipment of pork from Tasmania to Wellington, New Zealand, arrived in good order, and was pronounced to be highly satisfactory in every respect.

TASMANIAN HOUSE EVENLY DIVIDED

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Sir Elliott Lewis, the premier, has resigned, and Mr. Solomon has been elected in his place. Mr. Solomon was formerly attorney-general in the Lewis government. The political parties are so evenly divided, that there will be some difficulty in carrying on the business of the House, for instance, the Liberals have 15 members, the Labor members 14, whilst there is 1 Independent. It is quite possible that it may be found necessary to hold another election in order to carry on the business of the country.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, August 5, 1912

A Decade of State Growth

A CHART recently issued shows the growth of the different states of the American Union from 1900 to 1910. The most interesting thing about it is the light it throws upon the trend of population to move along certain lines. The whole nation during the decade named exhibited normal expansion in every particular, yet certain states attracted a larger share of the floating population than others. These states may not be sectionally grouped, although it is true that the younger states, generally speaking, give the best account of themselves. North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, all show gains of more than 50 per cent over the previous ten-year period. The states that made gains of over 30 and less than 50 per cent were: South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Florida and New Jersey. The last named state, unquestionably profited largely from the overflow population of the two great cities on its borders, New York and Philadelphia.

The states that gained more than 20 and less than 30 per cent in population were: Texas, Arkansas, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is pointed out that in Texas, Arkansas and West Virginia the growth in population is mainly agricultural, while in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts it is mainly industrial. This is also true of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Perhaps a better way to put it would be to say that in the three states first named the gain is mostly rural, while in the others it is mostly urban.

One of the great surprises of the census of 1910 was the failure of some of the great middle western states to maintain their old ratios. Thus, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio were classed with Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—states of the old South—and given increases of not less than 10 nor more than 20 per cent, while Iowa, Missouri and Indiana were classed with Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and given less than 10 per cent increase. Some of the middle western states showed actual losses in their agricultural districts. The truth about the matter is a strong current of immigration had been moving steadily from the middle western and some of the New England states during the entire decade toward the Southwest and the Pacific Northwest and western Canada, but so quietly as hardly to be noticeable save by those who gave it special attention. There is no loss anywhere; simply a redistribution, and the present decade will in all probability show a readjustment that will be satisfactory all around. Even now, as has been pointed out in these columns, the eastern states in general and New England in particular are attracting western farmers in considerable number, while there is scarcely one among the middle western states that is not engaged in a colonization movement of some kind.

"Keep to the Right as the Law Directs"

THE United States at present is practically at odds with the rest of the world—the rest of the walking, riding, driving, motoring world—or the rest of the world is at odds with the United States, in respect to whether one should keep to the right or to the left. The invariable rule in the United States is to keep to the right; in a great majority of the states this is required by law. A familiar rule of the road in this country now is: "Keep to the right as the law directs." A familiar rule of the road in England up to about fifty years ago was: "Keep to the right and you'll always be right." It is a strange circumstance that England should have been the first country in the world to depart from this rule; whether strange or not, it is also a fact that practically all the countries of Europe have followed her example.

Not many years ago the railroads of the United States, following the practise in vogue abroad, reversed their previous rule regarding the movement of trains, making them pass on the left, rather than on the right, along double-track lines. There was excellent reason for this, since it placed the engine driver on the side of his cab from which he could have the clearest outlook, and from which he could see approaching trains on the parallel rails. The same conditions do not hold good, however, either as to pedestrians or ordinary wheeled traffic. In Great Britain and the continent, nevertheless, the keep-to-the-left rule is almost universal. Edward S. McConnell, secretary of the American National Highways Protective Association, carrying out the policy of the organization, is striving to have the old rule revived. He has not as yet met with very much encouragement. It is difficult for Europeans to see, of course, why they should be the ones to change. Americans can see many reasons, no doubt, but if the situation were reversed, they would not be so quick to recognize the force of the arguments raised on the other side.

This is plainly a case for good-natured yet earnest and thorough discussion. It may be asked, Why cannot Americans keep to the right in their own country and let Europeans keep to the left if they want to? The reason why this sort of a settlement would not be satisfactory is obvious. It would not be necessary for Americans to bother about the European rules of the road if they only stayed at home. But they won't, or, at least, they don't. Americans, in particular, invade Europe by the tens of thousands annually. More and more of them are taking their automobiles to Europe every year. Many who do not take their automobiles abroad now, engaged automobiles for the season over there. Manifestly, the existence of a rule of the road abroad that is exactly the opposite of the rule in their own country leads to confusion. English tourists invade the continent as Americans invade Europe; it followed as a matter of course that their rule of the road should prevail among peoples to whom their visits and patronage were very acceptable. No doubt there will eventually be an adjustment satisfactory to all parties concerned. In bringing this about it may be necessary for Americans to adopt the European system, or it may be necessary for Europeans to adopt the American system. However it may come out, in view of the fact that the concessions on one side or the other shall be made for the general good, the right side of the road will be the side to which all agree.

THE discussion of journalism and its problems carried on at Madison, Wis., last week has been of a kind so rewarding as to prompt attendants and participants to petition the State University to make, the meeting an annual one and a normal part of the university's educational and social service. An affirmative answer is likely for it fits into the institution's plans for its own school of journalism, and Madison is central in its location and accessible for a national conference. The debate of the week has made it clear that two conceptions of journalism once held by few experienced newspaper makers as workable now have a respectable and growing minority following. One is the endowed newspaper, and the other is the publicly owned, supported and edited community journal such as Los Angeles, Cal., has begun to publish. It is not argued that either type is to supplant, but only to supplement kinds of privately or corporately-owned journals long dominant and trusted, but now challenged and indicted.

The analogy is drawn between education in schools and education by the press. Communities are not infrequent in the United States where schools exist that derive income mainly or exclusively from the public treasury, or from ancient or living donors' endowments, or from patrons' fees paid for pupils. Each type has its champions and loyal public. A majority of American newspapers live because their readers and advertisers pay from current incomes the prices asked by owners of the newspaper properties. There are other periodicals which are kept alive by income that corresponds to an endowment and furnished from sources that imply intelligent service of an ideal end—ethical reform, research in the field of natural science, philanthropy or education. Most journals of this kind are special in their type and their appeal. It is for a paper of this kind, with breadth, vigor, fullness of resource and stability of life, that most dreamers have long awaited a Midas who would contribute millions. Lastly, there are a few periodicals which may be said to be publicly supported; but up to date they usually have been technical and not popular in character and necessarily so non-partisan as to be neutral on vital issues. But so are state schools in their field! As in education so in journalism, the American democracy will support all three kinds of teaching institutions; but the relative proportion of the three types of journals is likely to be quite different in the future. In journalism as in other callings or professions there must be more emphasis on "we"; but a "we" that does not mask an "I."

Roadway Homilies on Kindness

THE Boston society that exists to prevent cruel treatment of animals is more amply endowed for its tasks than most organizations of the kind. It also has a resourceful and alert secretary who has made former offenders much more law-abiding than they used to be, especially shippers to Boston markets. Hoping to reduce still more thoughtlessly imposed hardships on such horses as still compete with autos and motor trucks this society now proposes to erect numerous signboards bearing homilies and exhortations, trusting that through the eye-gate incitement to considerate treatment of beasts of burden may arise. The motive back of this scheme is fine. Much depends upon execution of the project. Some artist in catching public attention through advertisements should collaborate with an artist of the pictorial kind whose technique fits him to design simple, bold lettering.

Few phases of contemporary thought are more significant than the increased valuation put upon animal comfort by human beings. A sense of kinship is much more keenly felt than it used to be. Men and women dogmatize with much less assurance as to their own unique value. All this tends to increase the demand that kindness shall reign. The laws of good-will have been taken over into the animal world to a considerable extent. This change finds expression in lines of the poets, who say with William Watson

Friends and co-heritors of Life, dear allies with me:
What power devised and fashioned you I know not;
I know not, for my faith hath failed me sore
But this I know: whate'er of natural right
Be mine, are yours no less, by native dower. . . .

It is compelling restrictions placed upon sportsmen. It is forcing transportation companies to greater care of animals entrusted to their care. It is leading educators to make schools places where lads are shown how to be comrades with animals rather than their instinctive foes. Lastly, it gives to state and local lawmakers willingness to make statutes and ordinances by which animals are protected from abuse.

A DEMAND has arisen for the coinage of a 2-cent piece. Perhaps it will be as well to have it all over at once. With the half-cent piece, the 2-cent piece, the 3-cent piece, with the hole in it, and the 5-cent piece with the buffalo head, there will be a splendid start for an agitation to abandon all of them.

IT WAS predicted twenty years ago, when the railroad was opened between Jaffa and Jerusalem, that many and unwelcome changes would occur in the character of the latter city. The changes, however, have not been many, and such as have occurred thus far do not in any way detract from the atmosphere of antiquity that pervades all quarters of the ancient capital. Nevertheless, influences seem to be operating now that may go much farther toward modernizing the city than any that have resulted from connecting it by rail with the outer world. Much has been written regarding the failure of the Zionist movement, because it has not succeeded along the lines laid down by its founders or promoters. It may have failed as an organized project; all the facts point to its success as an individual effort. Large numbers of Jews have emigrated to Syria during recent years. They are settled there, on farm and pasture, as were their fathers thousands of years ago. More noticeable to travelers still is the increase in the Jewish population of Jerusalem, especially beyond the walls. The ancient city is inclosed; the new arrivals prefer to settle in the extramural districts, and so important have they become to the general community that all gates are now left open by night. In fact, two of the gateways have no gates at all, and there is no thought of replacing them. At the present ratio of increase in the Jewish population, Jerusalem must soon be dominated by Jews rather than by Mohammedans.

To understand the drift of things, it must be considered that the Jews who are arriving and remaining in Jerusalem in large num-

Endowed Newspapers

bers annually come from many countries. They are people who have traveled, who have brushed up against the world, who have been successful in trade, who have accumulated money as well as experience. It follows naturally that they are not content with existing conditions, and so it is not surprising to learn that they have introduced the American steam road roller, that a tramway company has been organized, that Jerusalem is soon to have an electric light system. Moreover, the municipality at the present time is considering proposals for street pavements and sewers.

There is little danger that the modernizing influence will go too far. It can, at all events, go much farther than plans extend at present without disturbing in the least the features of the city that appeal to the Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan world.

Boston's anticipated port development must include something more than expansion of business already established. There must be investment of local capital in enterprises that will either develop new trade or make more formal and enduring temporary affiliations between distant traders and New England producers and consumers. The port directors realize this and are pledged to cooperate with the Chamber of Commerce in anything that it may do to compass the desired end. Upon the latter body initiative naturally rests, and it is not surprising therefore to learn that negotiations are now under way for creating a traffic line between Boston and Los Angeles and intermediate ports, by which Boston shippers can take advantage of the canal route and put New England's manufactured goods into Pacific coast consumers' hands at rates lower than are now obtainable.

When earlier chapters of Boston history are recalled, when the intimate relation between present large family fortunes and the daring and intelligence of Boston skippers whose clippers once dominated Asiatic trade is remembered, it is difficult to explain why, for sentiment's sake if for no other reason, there is not a stirring among contemporary Bostonians in behalf of restoration of something like former conditions. That both the capital and the organizing talent are at hand no one disputes. The success with which the West Indian and Latin-American fruit trade has been developed by a fleet of craft owned mainly in eastern New England shows what can be done. Of course local investors are not unaware of the conditions in the marine traffic world that make an international "probe" necessary if monopolistic tendencies are to be checked. But investors and traders elsewhere are taking risks and are planning "independent" lines, believing that equity will reign in this field sooner or later.

IT WOULD seem on the face of things that William Bayard Hale has got rather the better of those who have been talking for the last few years of the marriage of the oceans that will result from the completion of the Panama canal. Two of the latest and most conspicuous of these are the secretary of state of the United States and a member of the Panama cabinet. Mr. Knox, it seems, had said in the little republic, at a function growing out of his recent visit: "When the waters of the two oceans are blended in the soil of Panama," then so and so might be expected to happen. In reply to this, and not to be outdone in metaphor, the Panama cabinet officer said: "At no distant time the deep blue waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific will be united for all eternity."

Regardless of the fact that the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific have been united for ages upon ages, and regardless of the other fact that they are as likely to be a dark green as a deep blue, regardless of these things, we say, William Bayard Hale proceeds to show why there is to be no marrying or mingling or blending of the waters of the two oceans by reason of the completion of the canal. As he puts it, the ship that steams into Limon bay on the Atlantic side comes to a full stop in the first of the three locks by which she is lifted to the level of the great Gatun lake. When she enters this, he claims, she leaves the Atlantic behind. From the lake she descends by three locks to the level of the Pacific and moves on to the salt water.

Now, if this is the fact, and it seems to be, it is not anywhere near as pleasing as the fiction, from the romantic point of view. The whole thing seems ordinary, commonplace, uninteresting. It was something to the fanciful to think of the waters of the Atlantic rushing forward impulsively to greet and meet and mingle with the long lost waters of the Pacific, to think of the waters of the Pacific rippling and glinting and smiling a tropical welcome to the rushing, gushing, impetuous waters of the Atlantic, and to imagine them merging and blending somewhere along the \$300,000,000 cut, and passing out of it merrily into the depths where they would always be more to each other than if they had never met in the interoceanic highway through the zone.

But William Bayard Hale has spoiled all this, or, rather, the facts have. Gatun lake does all the mingling that is worth talking about, and Gatun lake is simply a reservoir and is too young, too new and too fresh to yield a romantic atmosphere.

BROOMCORN is going up also, away up. There is said to be soil capacity enough in the broomcorn belt of Illinois alone to furnish brooms for all the world, but soil capacity has no longer anything to do with a matter of this kind. Everything depends upon how sweetly the town and city are calling.

It is now asserted that character is shown as certainly in type-written manuscripts as it is in ordinary handwriting, and there is no doubt that this is as true as a great many other observations that try to pass themselves off for wisdom.

A CASUAL reading of the Louisville (Ky.) newspapers might lead one to believe that that city is intensely interested in national politics. This would be a mistake, however. What Louisville is chiefly interested in at present is 35-cent gas.

THE BIG hat is coming back, according to the fashion papers. According to the papers that do not follow the fashions very closely, it has never gone.

MR. BRYAN has contributed \$1000 toward meeting the expenses of Mr. Wilson's campaign. He is also going to be a contributor to its interest.

PORTLAND, ME., boasts of being the best lighted city in New England. Its newspapers are by no means disposed to keep this claim dark.

Boston's Pacific Line

Fact, Fancy and the Canal

Modernizing Jerusalem